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4 Bay State Utilities Propose Consolidation; Prison Crowding Eased

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 14, 1940

In Boston: Civic Field for Women

Plans to consolidate four gas and electric utilities in Middlesex and Worcester Counties were disclosed today at the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission's fourth hearing on possible electric light rate reductions. [Details: Page 13.]

Overcrowding of Massachusetts prisons, long criticized by prison experts, has been virtually eliminated by reduction of the prison population, State officials disclosed. [Details: Page 13.]

Civic affairs should occupy even closer attention of American women, Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, said at the League's annual convention in Boston. [Details: Page 13.]

Unopposed by any other candidate, Mrs. Margaret C. Smith of Skowhegan, Maine, Republican nominee for the seat in Congress of her late husband, Clyde H. Smith, left for Washington expecting to be Maine's first woman Representative. [Details: Page 15.]

U. S. Organization Formed to Aid Allied Civilians

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The San Francisco unit of a national organization formed to aid civilian relief in Allied countries has been formed here by Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank in New York, and W. W. Crocker, President of the San Francisco Bank bearing his name.

Byrd Reaches New York From Antarctic

NEW YORK (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Polar explorer and commander of the United States Antarctic service expedition, returned to New York today on the Grace liner Santa Elena to report to President Roosevelt and the committee in charge of the Antarctic service.

In Washington: Hull Warns of Dangers

Cordell Hull, speaking before the American Society of International Law, called on Americans to awake to the dangers that the spread of war in Europe has dropped on America's doorstep and urged them to realize that isolationism was impossible today. [Details: Page 9.]

The House Immigration Committee approved legislation providing for a comprehensive revision of the country's nationality laws. It carried a provision which some members said was designed to prevent "Trojan horse" sabotage of American defenses, especially in Hawaii.

Phillip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, approved a 36 cents an hour minimum wage for employees in the wool manufacturing industry, effective June 17. It was recommended by an industry committee composed of representatives of the manufacturer, labor, and public.

The House Merchant Marine Committee approved legislation to establish foreign ship construction costs existing just prior to the outbreak of the European war as a basis for estimating construction-differential subsidies.

Many Stocks Drop to New Low Levels

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy selling on the war news toppled many stocks to the lowest prices quoted this year in Wall Street today. Bonds slipped with stocks. Wheat cracked sharply at Chicago. Rubber, much of which comes from the Netherlands East Indies, rose against the main downtrend.

S. W. O. C. Leaders Ask Unemployment Parley

CHICAGO (AP)—Officers of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee proposed today that President Roosevelt call a "national unemployment conference" to obtain a "healthy development of long-range economic planning."

Netherlands Queen to Go on Air

NEW YORK (AP)—Two addresses from London by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands will be radiocast by the Mutual Broadcasting System May 15 at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. (E. S. T.). MBS officials said the two radiocasts would be in English and would be different in content.

11 Indicted on Witness-Tampering Charge

NEW YORK, (AP)—Eleven men, including four officials of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, were indicted today on charges of attempting to obstruct justice and influence witnesses in a recent Federal "labor monopoly" trial.

War Summary: Germans Advanced in Netherlands

In Netherlands the Germans overran the northern provinces and prepared to cross the 18-mile dam across the mouth of the Zuider Zee. In the south they broke through part of the first water defense and were heading toward Utrecht. They claimed they had formed contact with the parachute troops dropped in Rotterdam. [Details: Page 1. Map: Page 6.]

In Belgium, the Germans claimed to have broken through the Albert canal at several points and were advancing westward on an 80 mile front between Liége, which was still holding out, through Namur to Mezières, or possibly Sedan. Paris admitted that Sedan, which is in French territory might have been taken. [Details: Page 1.]

The Netherlands Government established itself in London, a step needed to protect administration of empire.

The Belgian Government announced that it would remain in Brussels.

Refugees from the Low Countries began pouring into Britain, as the Government rushed through almost unprecedented preparations for an expected large influx of homeless Belgians and Netherlanders. [Details: Page 2.]

Switzerland protested to Berlin over bombing of a Swiss railway May 10 as bomb fragments proved to be German.

The Bank of International Settlements, at Basel, Switzerland, moved its records and office to the little village of Chateau d'Oex, in the Bernese Alps.

Italy received a note from France. The contents were not disclosed, but were thought to answer protests over the Allied blockade. Meanwhile vituperative anti-British attacks marked the newest turn in Italian policy. [Details: Page 6.]

Egypt began removing civilian populations from strategic desert towns along the Libyan frontier. The Alexandria cotton market, third largest in the world, was closed to halt falling prices and speculation.

At sea Britain announced that its submarines had "successfully attacked" nine German transport vessels and supply ships off Norway since the beginning of this month. [Details: Page 4.]

The Norwegian High Command said additional Allied troops had been landed under the guns of warships at Bjerkvik, Norway, south of the German-held Arctic port of Narvik. The report was also confirmed in London.

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Finnish Lawmaker

Associated News

Miss Kyllikki Pohjala

Unable to get back home because of invasion of Norway and Denmark, she was dispatched by her Government to confer with Herbert Hoover.

Finnish M. P. in U. S.: Page 14.

Latin America Topic of Talk To Clubwomen

By Josephine B. Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 14—Abrupt cessation in trade between Latin America and the belligerent nations opens wider possibilities for the United States in that market and offers opportunity for establishment of a stronger Pan American unity, in the opinion of Dr. Guy Samuel Inman, lecturer and specialist in Latin American affairs.

Speaking before an audience of nearly 2,000 women of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs on the second day of their annual three-day conference at the New Ocean House, Dr. Inman stated that "ships and airplanes bound for South America these days are crowded with salesmen rushing to secure the business which the belligerents have been compelled to abandon.

Not So Simple

He pointed out, however, that the matter of acquiring this trade is not as simple as it might appear on the surface. "If the United States expects to absorb the trade which has been cut off between Latin America and European nations," he declared, "it must take it also in buying, or else we must lend our neighbors the money to pay us for what we sell to them.

Also, if relations between this country and Latin America are to prosper, Dr. Inman saw as imperative an active practice of our "good neighbor" policy in order that the foreign capitalist and the Latin American governments may get together and adjust their differences. That country has ceased to be a "happy hunting ground of foreign concessionnaires," and has reached a point, Dr. Inman explained, where it does not intend to entertain American capital at the expense of its own standards and civilization.

Dr. Inman drew a hopeful picture, however, of growing Pan American unity and understanding. He referred to the recent conferences in Lima and Panama, as well as the celebration this month of the 50th anniversary of the Pan American Union as fresh evidences of "new American unity which ought to mean much for the triumph of universal peace."

Forum Discussion

An interesting feature of the afternoon session, after presentation of new clubs and report of the junior pre-convention meeting, was a forum discussion, "Telling the Consumer." Roger Wolcott, Executive Secretary of the National Consumer-Retail Council, described the work of his organization in its effort to bring consumer groups and the retail trade people nearer together. Dr. William Trufant Foster, President of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, spoke on "Who Shall Tell the Consumer?" And Sinclair Weeks presented the viewpoint of the manufacturer.

Pointing out that there are large national organizations to represent the interests of labor and business, but none to adequately represent the consumer, Dr. Foster said that there should be a balancing of the consumer interest with these others.

"Although, as Nation's Business has pointed out, the consumers and public are one and the same thing it does not follow that the consumer interest and public interest are the same thing," Dr. Foster said.

"The public interest," he continued, "is concerned not only with economic but with all other phases of activity. The consumer interest, on the other hand, has to do solely with economics."

Declaring that the General Fed-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

Tobin Directing Six-Year Plan Of City Works

Programing committee at work on scheme to match receipts with 'must' expenses.

By De Witt John

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A comprehensive six-year plan for Boston—mapping in detail its tax rate, its income and operating expense, its program of public works and highway development from now until 1946—is being fashioned at City Hall under direction of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

A Programing Committee with the Mayor as Chairman and William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Planning Board, City Auditor Charles J. Fox, and Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang as members has been created to frame the plan, Mayor Tobin announced.

Scheduled for completion this summer, this six-year program, or capital budget, will forecast all city activities and functions, It is designed to help crystallize policies, encourage foresight, and effect economies. Its sponsors feel it will be a powerful instrument to encourage more than day-to-day thinking in city administration. It will be perpetual, with continuing revision and annual addition of another year. It will list all anticipated capital expenditures, from purchase of a new automobile for a city inspector to extensions in the subway system.

"No Political Implications"

City officials were careful to point today that the project has been launched upon suggestion of the Planning Board and approval by the Mayor solely in an effort to improve city administration in Boston, and that it has no implications whatever as to whether Mayor Tobin will decide to run for a second term next year. Some other cities, it was noted, have such blueprints which continue through changing administrations. New York City is one of these and, locally, Winchester inaugurated such a plan last year.

During coming weeks the Programing Committee will confer with department heads to prepare the program. It will have at hand more precise and comprehensive information about Boston's fiscal trends during the last 20 years than has ever before been compiled. The product of a WPA project, which has been under way for nearly a year, these figures show in detail the trends in debt

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

Lowland Armies Fall Back; Nazi Wedge Touches France; White House Talks of 'Fire'

President's Secretary speaks of war as '4-alarm fire' sweeping on U. S.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—With a White House statement describing the European war as a four-alarm fire sweeping toward the Western Hemisphere which the United States, in self defense, must do its best to head off, President Roosevelt took further steps today to speed large-scale increases in all branches of defense, on land, on the seas, in the air.

While Mr. Roosevelt was drafting his special defense message, the House Naval Affairs Committee immediately took up the proposal of Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, co-ordinator of ship construction in the Navy Department that all United States shipyards be placed on a 24-hour construction basis and that $300,000,000 be authorized.

Rear Admiral Robinson advocated construction by three shifts a day, increasing the work-week to 48 hours and giving war vessels priority over contracts of the Maritime Commission for merchant ships. While he said that these steps would speed completion of individual ships from four to seven months, he agreed, under questioning, that it would take nine months to get ready for a 24-hour operating basis.

Protest Is Proposed

At the same time the President authorized Secretary of State Cordell Hull to inform the 20 other American Republics that the United States will be glad to join with them in a declaration of vigorous protest against the German invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

The State Department transmitted this information this morning to the Panamanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had already submitted to Washington a draft of the proposed declaration in line with the views unanimously adopted by all the Western Hemisphere nations at the Panama Conference last year.

Secretary Hull approved without change the new protest, the text of which has not yet been made public. It is known to be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

By a Staff Artist

Ernest Bevin
Labor, Minister of Supply

Herbert Morrison
Trade Unions Leader, Minister of Labor

Two of the rugged type of British Labor leaders included by Prime Minister Churchill in his war coalition Cabinet.

Expected retreat of Lowland armies is under way as Nazis drive deep wedge.

AMSTERDAM, May 14 (AP)—Netherlands Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, radiocast a proclamation tonight declaring "our resistance has been broken by overwhelming power."

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, British newspaper publisher, tonight was appointed Minister for Aircraft Production.

By the Associated Press

Belgian and Netherlands troops, reinforced by British and French, withdrew before a heavy German attack today which drove across the French border in the neighborhood of Mezières and Sedan at the southern end.

The attack, which was on a 300-mile front, hemmed the Netherlanders in behind their second flood defenses around Amsterdam as the Germans advanced across the flood defenses toward Utrecht.

A French military spokesman stated that the "greater part" of the port of Rotterdam, where Germans claimed to have contacted their parachute troops, was in flames and that the situation was grave.

Heaviest In South Belgium

The heaviest onslaught, however, was in south Belgium, where the Germans, in a westward advance claimed to be driving the Allied forces before them toward Louvain, and further south to be moving northwestward from Mezières.

The only point that held up the south Belgium drive, which, in view of the stout resistance prepared by the Allies gave every evidence of becoming a titanic contest, was the Belgian fortress of Liége, most of the forts of which the Germans so far have been unable to reduce, though they are being subjected to incessant bombing.

The Germans were reported to be using 6,000 to 7,000 airplanes on the Belgian front.

The German advance, a French communiqué disclosed, was part of a push which carried the Germans to the Meuse River on an 80-mile front extending northward from Sedan, at the north end of the Maginot line, through the Belgian town of Namur to Liége.

The Germans were reported to have concentrated a massive attack, supported by tanks and airplanes, in the Sedan sector. The town, which is on the south bank of the Meuse, was emptied of its civilian population.

Equally heavy fighting was reported by the French at the Belgian town of Dinant, 15 miles south of Namur on the Meuse, which likewise was abandoned by civilians.

The French communiqué said the German attack was increasing everywhere, and that the Germans had used two full divisions in their drive to the Meuse, although an attack on Longwy inside the French frontier near the junction of the Belgian and Luxemburg borders, had been repulsed.

Earlier the French had reported that they had defeated the Germans in a great battle of mechanized forces in the Belgian Ardennes and estimated they had shot down 400 German planes in the last 3½ days of fighting.

Queen and Government Moved

Meanwhile, the Netherlanders, their Queen and Government having moved to England, were resisting for the fifth day.

In the North, German troops stood on the eastern shore of the Zuider Zee, in position to attempt a march across the well-detended 18-mile dam that converted the old Zuider Zee into the new landlocked Yssel Lake.

In the center, the Germans admittedly had gained a grip on a small sector of the Grebbe Line, the flood water defenses east of the City of Utrecht which run south from Yssel Lake and are only some 35 miles from Amsterdam. They constitute the chief protection for the official capital, the former seat of the Government at The Hague, and the principal seaport, Rotterdam.

In the South, German troops advancing with great rapidity, marched west through the province of North Brabant, then struck north across the strategic bridge over the Hollandsch Diep, the wide mouth of the Meuse—at Moerdijk, and into the vicinity of Dordrecht, only 12 miles southeast of Rotterdam.

In the southern section of Rotterdam itself, presumably around Waalhaven Airport, German detachments still were resisting against the Netherlands efforts to dislodge them, which nave been going on since these German troops

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Nazi 'Fifth Column': How It Backs 'Sixth'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—The Netherlands—its forces fighting magnificently in delaying the overpowering drive of Nazi forces at advance positions—has not succumbed to the "Fifth Column" treachery that the Reich used so effectively in Norway.

But there is fragmentary, yet significant, evidence that Germany attempted the same sort of treachery in the Lowlands that was used to gain entrance to the key positions in the Norwegian campaign.

Eyewitnesses arriving here from the Netherlands described how, despite last-minute precautionary measures taken by the Netherlands Government, German men and women poured out of houses of all sorts in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague and other towns dressed in Netherlands and Allied uniforms and attacked bona fide Netherlands forces.

"Sixth Column" From Air

It is apparent that Germany expected to combine the work of its "Fifth Column"—the traitors within—and that of the "Sixth Column"—the disguised parachutists who were dropped from the skies.

There has been sharp verbal conflict over whether or not all of the Germna parachute troops were in uniform—and if so, in what uniforms they landed. The Germans have denied vigorously the charge that its "Sixth Column" was disguised.

But reports of observers which are available here indicate that there is at least some substance to the claim that some German parachutists dropped, not only in Netherlands and Allied uniforms, but in civilian clothes as well. There are also reports that some of the parachutists dropped were women.

Resistance Retarded

It is too early to know to what extent these efforts have weakened and confused the defense of the Netherlands. But in a number of localities, serious sapping and retarding of the resistance to the German invaders is evidenced.

Something more than customary espionage appears to have made it possible for the Germans to have discovered the secret location to which Queen Wilhelmina and her Government expected to retire—a discovery that played a large share in their decision to take refuge in London.

"Fifth Column" activities also seem to have been responsible, in part at least, for German success in driving a wedge through the main Belgian defense line at Albert Canal, since destruction of certain bridges apparently was not carried out.

Civilian Defense

PARIS, May 14 (AP) — Havas, French news agency, reported from Brussels that German parachutists were landing today in the Belgian Capital, but were pounced on by the inhabitants as fast as they touched ground.

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—A Netherlands official who arrived today told of 14 big German transport planes landing at the airdrome between the Hague and Rotterdam, believing it to be in German hands. Every man in the planes was captured.

Swiss Scan Air

BASEL, Switzerland, May 14 (AP)—The Swiss, learning quick lessons from the lightning invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands, are giving particular attention to methods to cope with parachute troops, as they rush defense preparations at top speed.

Throughout this mountain Nation there are thousands of persons not in the army itself who are organized to guard against armed men dropped from the skies.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, even aged women, have their instructions to watch for parachute troops.

Lowlands and Britain quell traitors: Page 5.

Intimate Message from Washington

Henry Cabot Lodge Awakens Old Memories—Isolationism Is Not Enough, 20 Years Has Shown—Europe Much Closer Now

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

As young Henry Cabot Lodge finished his appeal for a great armament expenditure in the Senate Monday this reporter thought he heard an echo.

It was another Henry Cabot Lodge speaking. Yes, it was Henry Cabot Lodge, the grandfather of the present Senator, cultured, handsome, literary, leading the isolationists in their fight to keep America out of the League of Nations and free from dangerous foreign entanglements, after the World War, 1919. Twenty-one years ago Senator Lodge led the fight against the treaty and denounced as puerile the Wilson dream of lending American moral influence to a great new world order.

The eloquent, refined, debonair Senior Senator from Massachusetts, in his close-cropped beard and mustache, fought the League of Nations in 1919 tooth and nail. At all times during the long debate, historians declare, more than three-fourths of the Senators were ready to accept League membership in some form or other, but a compromise on conflicting reservations was not easy. President Wilson was obstinate, and the isolationists led by Senator Lodge and others did their best to prevent agreement. On Nov. 19 the Senate defeated the treaty. Brought up for reconsideration next year it once more failed of two-thirds majority.

League Became a Campaign Issue

"If the President desires to make a campaign issue of the treaty," thundered Henry Cabot Lodge thereafter, "the Republicans are willing to meet that issue!"

Mr. Wilson wanted to make it an issue. And the Republican candidate carried the country in 1920 by 6,000,000 votes and Mr. Wilson and his "solemn referendum" were both thrust aside as the country returned to normalcy. Normalcy for many, meant putting aside the dream of a new world state and co-operation of the United States in building a new world order which would halt wars.

What a victory for Senator Lodge! The biographical section devoted to him in the Congressional Directory of 1920—a year later—takes almost a page of fine print. He was the victor. Colleges vied with each other to do him honor. He has, the record recalls, "received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College, Clark University, Yale University, Harvard University, Brown University, Amherst College, Union College, Princeton University, and Dartmouth College."

Normalcy had triumphed. America, it was said, would not again be affected by quarrels in the Old World. An ocean of 3,000 miles separated and insulated the United States from the affairs of her fellowmen there. How could their quarrels touch America? And without the New World's moral support the League of Nations—at best a fragile thing—was doomed to collapse, accompanied by the hearty "I-told-you-so's" of its opponents in America, pointing out first one weakness and then another.

So it happens that today, 20 years later, another Henry Cabot Lodge speaks in the Senate. He is calling for vast expenditures for defense and member after member supports him. The chamber takes up the refrain. Indeed, the country at large is now suddenly demanding bigger Army, Navy, and Air Force for defense. What is a billion dollars more, it is asked, two billions, three or four, compared with the need of protecting the United States against the forces unleashed in Europe?

Europe Is Much Nearer Now

Europe is not very far away any more. Twenty years have passed. President Roosevelt pointed out last Friday that South America is only four or five hours flying time from Africa. Already Netherlands possessions in the New World are under French and British protection.

America did not join the League in the World War generation nor participate in the fragile hope that might have prevented a second great war. And today the grandson of the great isolationist is the first to agree that the United States is gravely concerned by the desperate attack against the European democracies, and must take drastic protective steps accordingly.

The general feeling is that it is no use calling names now, or reviving old disputes. It is no use now to reflect what the League might have done. The growing sentiment now is to spend, and spend and spend—for warships, airplanes, and war materials, to safeguard America against a possible world situation which it is too late for any league to prevent.

"If the offensive which Hitler has now launched succeeds, we shall know no peace in our lifetime," Walter Lippmann wrote last week. "It will mean that we and our children will have to live wholly different lives . . . our duty is to begin acting at once on the basic assumption that the Allies may lose the war this summer."

Speakers in the Senate Monday seemed to have taken this advice. America's battle is being fought today on Flanders fields. Like it or not, it is America's battle. But the Johnson Act effectively prevents any American loans to the Allies, and it is doubtful anyway whether for the present crucial emergency, loans would do much good.

So the United States must look to its own protection. With a defeated France and England, America's present military budget of about $2,000,000,000 annually would be permanently doubled, it is estimated. Probably it would be higher.

Is it not time to admit frankly that what affects Europe affects the United States, and that 20 years after the victory of isolationism in the Senate, the failure of isolationism has been abundantly shown?

Richard L. Strout

See-America Tours At Low Cost Ready

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Continuation of grand circle rail fares and faster transcontinental train service plus the inauguration of all-expense escorted tours will make it possible for thousands of travelers to "do" America this summer in a two-week holiday period at the lowest possible cost. A round-trip coast-to-coast coach ticket may be bought for $90. Pullman travel is slightly higher, a round-trip transcontinental ticket costing only $135 plus berth.

The railroads this year are offering a number of attractive all-expense tours and from the way they are being received by the public it is evident that train travel will enjoy a profitable summer season. The Great Northern Railway, for example, expects a banner season of travel to Glacier National Park, and the Pacific Northwest.

Inasmuch as vacationists want to spent as much time as possible at such scenic regions as Glacier Park the Great Northern's speedy and air-conditioned Empire Builder makes the run from Chicago to the Montana playground in 37½ hours.

The recently announced reductions of all-expense tour rates in Glacier National Park have stimulated unusual interest in vacation trips to the park.

* * *

Tourists anxious to visit the Carlsbad Caverns with a maximum of convenience and comfort this summer will find the Santa Fe Railway offering the solution. Beginning June 2 the Santa Fe will inaugurate daily sleeper service direct to Carlsbad from Chicago. The Scout, Santa Fe's economy train, will leave daily for Carlsbad, reaching the famed caverns early the second morning enabling passengers to join the regular tour parties.

* * *

The Exposition Flyer of the Burlington-Rio Grande-Western Pacific will again serve travelers planning to visit the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. Although inaugurated only last year it proved popular with thousands of travelers. This train is available to all classes of travel—coach, tourist Pullman and standard Pullman—and offers such special features as hostess, meals as low as 90 cents a day for coach and tourist car passengers, free pillows for overnight passengers, and lounge car facilities for tourist as well as standard Pullman passengers.

* * *

Another train which is expected to find favor with vacationists bent on travel to the San Francisco Fair will be a new all-Pullman streamliner, to be known as the Treasure Island Special. It will be placed into service on the Overland route between Chicago and San Francisco on June 19. The new streamliner, a sleek nine-car train painted light gray, will be operated jointly by the Chicago and North Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. The train will make a round trip every six days.

* * *

The Seaboard Railway, which serves both the East and West Coasts of Florida, has just had time to take a breath from the heavy Southern business this winter to bring out a report stating that their 1940 passenger traffic revenue was the greatest since February, 1929. An increase of 24.35 per cent was recorded for the first three months of this year as compared with the same period in 1939.

© Hileman

The Swan River

In Glacier National Park, near Kalispell, Montana.

* * *

An additional 921 miles of rail travel free is the offer of the Illinois Central System. When a traveler buys a Grand Circle tour ticket, regardless of what railroad he starts out on, all he need do is ask to be routed from Chicago to New Orleans, before turning west toward the Coast. The Illinois Central will do the rest by giving travelers this additional journey of 921 miles of sightseeing, plus a visit to New Orleans. For those not wishing to stay more than a few hours in the latter city, a through air-conditioned Pullman from Chicago lays over long enough for them to take a short "look" at New Orleans before returning to their sleepers to retire.

* * *

A record for northbound travel from Florida was set by the Florida East Coast Railway during March. More than 51,000 passengers were delivered at Jacksonville to connecting lines, for movement to Eastern and mid-Western cities.

Camera and cycle enthusiasts had better stock up on films and oil their "steeds," for the New Haven Railroad will start its cavalcade of summer Hobby Trains on next Sunday. The trip will be to Martha's Vineyard. Included in the itinerary is the cruise aboard a steamer to the island. The cars will be air-conditioned. Also there will be a refreshment car, as well as a baggage car for cyclists. The train is scheduled to leave the South Station at 8:25 a. m. Daylight Saving Time.

Mexican Army Warns Labor On Usurpation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican Army, apparently with the backing of the Cardenas Administration, has issued a stern warning to the Confederation of Mexican Labor against recent tendencies toward building up a private armed force. Recent Communist tendencies of Labor are seen as a potential cause for clashes with Rightist elements.

This is the first opposition shown to Labor by the Army in the past two years, although discontent has been growing in Army circles with the increasing military character being assumed by the working classes.

The conflict was precipitated by the Confederation's announcement that it would begin a course in military training at the Workers' University. The announcement came after the startling May Day parade in which 30,000 well trained and disciplined workers filed through the streets of the capital, demonstrating a potential fighting force which alarmed many observers.

Evaluation Altered

This militarization of the working classes has been under way for the past three years and was previously accepted as an excellent demonstration of discipline. The Confederation has however talked persistently of its eagerness to battle with the conservative elements here. Accordingly 30,000 pro-Communist fighters are a serious threat in view of the tense political situation existing here.

Announcement of the setting up of a separate military college, under the control of the Confederation, impelled the stiff reminder from the Ministry of National Defense that "There cannot be tolerated the existing of a militia, independent of the only armed force legally authorized in the country, namely the National Army and Navy and their Reserves."

"The High Command of the Army," the statement continued, "declares that this function (of military training) belongs exclusively to the National Army, whose chiefs and officers have been giving sports-military training not only to the Workers' University but to members of labor organizations, students, farmers, and in general to all groups in the Republic without discrimination. This Ministry believes there should be no confusion nor false interpretations of this fact since the functions of the Army are clearly defined, not only by law, but by historical tradition."

Union Gives Reasons

This direct defiance was met by the Confederation with an evasive statement which said that the purposes of the military training were to improve the health of the workers and to prepare them "to cooperate with the Army in defense of the Nation if the need arises." Military training, it said, is in compliance with the Constitution which requires compulsory military training, and with the new Six Year Plan, providing for the same. This statement is seen here as a distortion of fact, since no provision is made for the militarizing of a single class, such as Labor.

Another excuse was given for training officers among the working classes by saying that the regular Army could not spare enough officers to train all of the Labor groups, hence workers with special aptitude for the work were to be schooled in military science, "in order to aid the Army." The document was signed by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, the Left Wing leader, and contended that "the courses are being organized to instruct workers' aides to Army officers."

This is the most serious clash which has occurred between Señor Lombardo Toledano and the Army. Sources close to the Ministry of National Defense declare that the Army is highly antagonistic to the Labor leader's program. If a showdown is reached between the two on the issue of Labor's military college an inflammable situation may be expected.

The Army's challenge to Labor's growing pretensions has earned much praise here, but caused little surprise. The aggressiveness of the Confederation and its belligerently Communistic activities in recent months have aroused public alarm. Many felt that the Government must take some steps to curb Labor's power. It now appears that the Army, which is the most forceful element here, has been chosen to do the work.

Wyoming Democrats

CASPER, Wyo., May 14 (AP)—Wyoming Democrats instructed their National Convention delegates yesterday to cast their first Presidential nomination ballot for Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming. Thereafter, they may consider themselves uninstructed and free to support President Roosevelt if he desires renomination, the State Convention instructed. The delegation will have six votes.

Vast Air Exhibit Planned for Forum

Four-day event to center at Bolling Field in Washington with 'aloft' banquet at hotel.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most comprehensive aviation exhibits ever offered to the public—a venture that has caught the enthusiasm of every branch of the industry—is scheduled in the National Aviation Forum that is to be held in Washington, D. C., from May 26 to 29.

A four-day exhibit of every angle of aviation—model flying, sport flying, commercial air transport and the military services—this Washington forum is to be dedicated expressly to the public and not the industry itself—as are so many exhibits and gatherings of this and other industries.

Under the direction of Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association, the program committee has devised a general program for the forum, as follows; Sunday, May 26—Model Exhibition Day, with exhibits and activities at Bolling Field; Monday, May 27—Private Flyers Day, with a forum session scheduled; Tuesday, May 28—Airline Day, with sessions of this branch of the industry and the Aviation Division of the American Road Builders Executive Session, scheduled; Wednesday, May 29—National Defense Day, culminating in a "Dinner Aloft" banquet at the Willard Hotel.

In addition Bolling Field has been virtually 100 per cent taken over by the aviation industry for a comprehensive civil and military exhibit—new equipment, aircraft, engines, radio airways control, accessories, etc.

Merger Abandoned

The proposed merger of Atlas Corporation, investment house, with the Curtiss Wright Corporation, aircraft and engine manufacturer, has been called off, it was disclosed in statements last week by Floyd B. Odlum, President of Atlas, and Guy Vaughan, President of Curtiss.

Reason for the failure to merge, according to the statements, was the inability of holders of certain types of stock in Curtiss to agree to the terms of the proposed exchange of stock. Additional correspondence between Mr. Odlum and Mr. Vaughan disclosed that the failure to merge was not due to prejudice on the part of either corporation.

Model Flight Awards

Awards to youth in order to encourage wider participation in competitive model plane flying were announced last week by Ernest Gamache, executive director of Air Youth, a new national non-profit organization devoted to the interests of youth in aviation. Winthrop Rockefeller is chairman of Air Youth.

Gold, silver and bronze Air Youth Medals will be offered for the best performances of rubber-powered cabin model planes in recognized State contests to be held during June, July and August, 1940, the announcement said.

Arrangements have already been made to include rubber-powered models in contests scheduled to be held in New York, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, the announcement added. The objective is to emphasize attention on rubber-power, which has fallen behind in the development of gas-powered and radio-powered ships, thus providing opportunity for younger model fliers to participate in contests with more expert builders.

Air Course Survey

Thirty States now provide training in aviation in Federally-aided public schools, an announcement of the U. S. Office of Education disclosed last week. Results of the survey of aviation education were announced by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The survey disclosed that there are 57 cities providing aviation courses in 68 Federally-aided schools. Courses are of two types generally—those half class and half shop work and others which are part-time courses taken outside school or working hours. California leads with training courses in 15 different centers. New York has courses in five centers and 26 states have from one to three courses, the survey concluded.

Cameras to Catch 'Repeaters' in N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14 (AP)—Supporters of Mrs. Luella O. Koons, an independent candidate for City Commissioner in today's municipal election, will be armed with 200 candid cameras in an effort to discourage "floaters" at the polling places.

Mrs. Koons said her challengers would attempt to photograph "every person" whose right to vote was questioned.

She expressed belief comparison of pictures from various districts at the end of the day would identify any "repeaters" and provide legal basis for attacking the returns.

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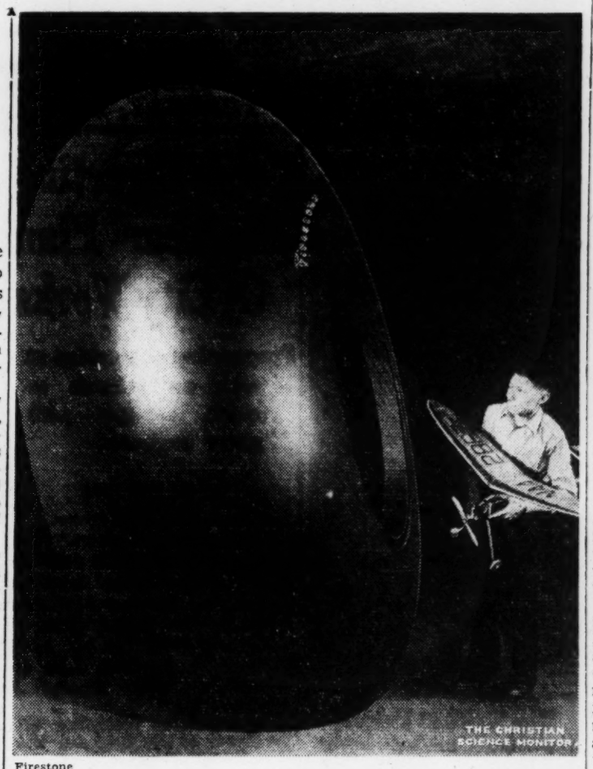

Firestone

Tire for 70-Ton United States Army Bombing Plane

Willard Broughton, of Barberton, Ohio, studies a problem in inflation as he holds the gas-powered model plane that made him national champion in 1939. He is looking over one of the giant tires designed for use on the tricycle undercarriage of the new Army bomber that is to be nearly three times the size of the present "flying fortresses." Each of the three tires can sustain the full 70-ton load—galvanized from no motion in the air to nearly 100 miles an hour upon landing—quite a job for any tire.

Consumer-Business Parley Stresses Mutual Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The welfare of 130,000,000 consumers in the United States demands that a broad program of education in consumer-business co-operation and responsibilities shall be launched, preferably by educators, and actively carried through by business, consumer and educational organizations, speakers agreed at the Business-Consumer Relations Conference, held at the Pennsylvania Hotel today and yesterday under the auspices of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus.

Dr. John M. Cassels, of Stephens College, Director of the Institute for Consumer Education; Dr. Edward Reich, Editor, the Consumer Education Journal, and Dr. Helen Judy Bond, President, American Home Economics Association, stressed in addresses yesterday a threefold co-operative task lying ahead if consumers are to be moved out of their advertising "blunderland" and into the economic "wonderland" which America is capable of producing. The three points are:

1. Educators must build up judgment and independence in consumers; teach them to get and use reliable facts when they buy goods or services: show them how higher tariffs, anti-chain store scarcity of commodities and unwise regulation of monopolies may affect their welfare by raising costs.

2. Consumers on their part must co-operate with business and education in making their needs and wishes known; they must simultaneously guard against the purchase of cheap and dishonest goods.

3. Business must give the public the facts necessary to help people intelligently to utilize its commodities, passing on through proper standards, labeling, and informative selling the facts which consumers need to know.

Problems of Buyers

Three women—a young housewife who buys food, a carrer girl interested in clothes, and a prospective bride with a house to equip and furnish—appeared at the afternoon's meeting, typifying in their presentation of buyers' problems the purchasers of $25,000,000,000 worth of food, clothing and home furnishings in the United States. Three organizations—the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women and the American Home Economic Association—arranged the afternoon Consumer's Forum session.

Customers are not "red" simply because they establish research organizations, speakers emphasized. When one third of America's families have incomes of less than $750 a year, consumers must of necessity take an interest in the quality of the products they buy.

Business can meet this interest, Dr. Reich declared, by abolishing its practice of "selling to customers," with the 5,000 years of accumulated sharp dealings which have furthered the motto "let the buyer beware." He urged business to develop a new technique—that of "selling to the consumer," which would involve a full recognition of the consumer's interest. This would demand "selling for consumption"—marketing only goods which would deliver a maximum amount of wear, and would also require, he said, tremendous reductions in the costs of distribution.

Suggests Technical School

Business, Dr. Reich added, could help further by solving the enlarging problem of consumer credit, perhaps by issuing small denomination bonds, bearing low interest rates, which would be sold to consumers and which they could use for purchase of goods when a sufficient number had been accumulated. Dr. Reich suggested that a consumer goods technical school might well be established to survey consumer needs, plan for desirable standardization of business products, train retailers in how to sell to consumers rather than customers, and develop a language that will convey the exact fact from advertising man to consumer.

Educators must see to it that more emphasis is placed upon the non-commercial elements in American living, thus restoring a balance which has been upset by the fostering of unsubstantial ideals in the promotional campaigns of aggressive sellers, Dr. Cassell asserted.

"Anyone who felt himself even to the slightest degree under a mesmeric power that interfered with his capability to make decisions coolly and deliberately in the light of his own best judgements about life values would want to reassert his freedom," he said. "That is somewhat the position in which the consumers feel themselves to be."

Labor Peace for Canning Season Assured by California Contract

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Labor peace in the canning industry was assured in Northern California well ahead of the peak season around June 1 by the signing of a year's contract, affecting some 50,000 to 60,000 workers, between the California Processors' and Growers' Association and the Northern Cannery Council of the American Federation of Labor.

With this success, in which the 11 unions in the Council were able to secure a week's vacation with pay for regular cannery workers, a preferential hiring clause, the right to collect union dues from workers on the job, and recognition of seniority on union lists, the Federation turned its eyes to Southern California where it declares labor conditions among cannery workers are "very bad."

Organizers Work In South

Vigorous efforts to co-ordinate the various unions in the southern part of the State, possibly organize additional unions, and bargain with employers for a basic agreement similar to the one just signed here will be made. Workers in canning, dried fruit and nut packing, cottonseed and vegetable oil plants, the citrus industry, and those packing green fruit, are the object of the new drive.

Negotiations on the Northern California agreement had been under way for three months, concluding a year in which no major dispute occurred. The basic pay of 42½ cents an hour for women and 52½ cents an hour for men remained uncontested by the unions' Council.

The past year's work schedule of a 40-hour week in the off-season and a 66-hour week at the peak season for 14 weeks also remained uncontested, A union spokesman explained that the unions were willing to co-operate with the employers at the peak season and not demand overtime pay, inasmuch as the workers themselves were glad to have the work.

Contrast Is Cited

Contrasted to these conditions, the spokesman said, were those in the industry in the southern part of the State where basic pay of 25 cents to 30 cents an hour prevailed with no hour schedule at all.

British Housewives Work To Help Lowland Refugees

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14 — British housewives, together with the Government, are once again preparing homes on an almost unprecedented scale for refugees and evacuees—this time for Belgians and Netherlanders in search of shelter from the war.

Already the first few trains have steamed into London terminals bearing the burden of homeless men, women, and children from the Low Countries.

Many more are expected. They will not merely come to London but to Lancashire, Yorkshire, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man as more and more leave their ravaged homelands to find home and safety among a friendly people.

Britain is preparing to give welcome to as many as are able to get away across the sea. On walls and fences in London's boroughs notices have appeared calling for volunteers to provide accommodation.

Similar notices have been pushed through letterboxes in Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, and Essex. Local authorities are busy taking census of empty houses which can become refugee hostels, collecting clothing, bedding, pots and pans for many visitors they expect, as well as toys for their children. Reception centers will be set up in 20 of London's 28 Boroughs.

Women Volunteers Work

The resources of the Women's Voluntary Service have been mobilized to help. In Chelsea members of this service inspected 55 empty houses, arranged for a canteen in every third house, and sewed 500 curtains to soften the glassy stare of empty windows, all in one day. At Alexandria Palace, erstwhile home of the peaceful arts of television, women volunteers have spent two days scrubbing seemingly endless floors and arranging blackouts for myriad windows.

Alexandria Palace is one of a number of "distribution centers" being prepared. After the German Jewish exodus, the Spanish civil war, and the invasions of Czechoslovakia and Poland with their resultant trail of homeless wanderers to be cared for, Britain has learned well the technique of hospitality.

Before the main groups of Netherlanders and Belgians have even approached the English coasts, the framework of the organization which is going to help them is already complete.

First they will come from their boat trains to distribution centers. Here they will receive clothes and food, and will have 24 hours of rest.

Then they will be introduced to their hosts and hostesses, who will take them off to show them their new homes. The plan is that everyone will be safe in a new residence within 36 hours after arrival at the center.

Eight Centers Prepared

The London County Council has prepared eight distribution centers. One of these is the Alexandra Palace. Another is the Wembley Pool and Sports Arena, where immediately after the ice hockey match Monday, the staff worked far into the night melting the ice and putting down a new floor so that the great arena—one of London's largest—would be ready for its new job. Earls Court Stadium, London's newest sports palace, is likewise being transformed.

These schemes are under the direction of the Ministry of Health. With the assistance of local authorities, distribution centers similar to those in London are being established in many areas in Britain. For the most part the areas selected are "neutral" in the Government's evacuation scheme. This means they are between evacuation or danger areas and reception or safe areas.

Chiefly Voluntary Service

Northern Ireland is also co-operating in the preparations. The Ministry of Home Affairs at Belfast has commandeered 30 disused warehouses and has already made a long list of private houses where refugees can be accommodated. The Isle of Man, which is accustomed only to visitors bent upon enjoying summer holidays, is also completing a lavish hospitality scheme for an overflow of refugees.

Hospitality for these refugees is a voluntary service. Wherever possible, householders plan to take them in without cost to the Government. Numbers of hosts, however, are in no position to afford the expense of an extra person in the house, so for those who cannot give their assistance free, the Government has arranged to pay one guinea weekly for each adult, 8s. 6d. for children up to 14 years, 10s. 6d. for children from 14 to 17, and 35s. for an adult couple.

Londoners Impressed

The speed wherewith citizens have replied to appeals for aid—authorities of one town in Kent successfully found accommodation for 1,500 refugees in 24 hours—is some indication of the British people's determination to help in every possible way.

"Never before has there been a response like this," is the statement of one official.

Watching the first trainloads of refugees disentrain, and hearing their stories, civilian Londoners get a vivid and deep impression of what is happening on their very doorsteps.

War Seen as Four-Alarm Fire In White House Statement

Continued from Page 1

worded, however, along the lines of the resolution condemning aggression already voted at Panama and entitled "on the maintenance of international activity in accordance with Christian morality."

President Roosevelt himself spent nearly the entire day in emergency meetings with his military aides and advisers in working out the final statement of the special defense recommendations which he will present to Congress before the week is over. He first conferred with leaders in the War and Navy Departments and later in the day with Chairmen of the Military and Naval Affairs Committees of both Houses.

It was Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, speaking with the knowledge of Mr. Roosevelt, who described the war as a conflagration heading toward the United States, and Mr. Early used this metaphor in announcing that the President would leave it up to Congress to decide whetner the stepping up of American land, sea, and air defenses should be financed by new taxes or by raising the statutory debt limit beyond $45,000,000,000.

Optional With Congress

"I think you can safely assume that the President, without any attempt to pass the buck, will leave the question of financing the national defense up to Congress," Mr. Early told correspondents.

"In other words, it is optional with the Congress. They have apparently two choices:

"One is to put down a national defense tax. It is getting late in the session and the Congressional leaders have told you that there is increasing sentiment for adjournment of this session as early as possible in June.

"The second is to increase the debt limit."

Mr. Early emphasized the gravity with which Mr. Roosevelt views the spreading war in Europe.

"The feeling here is that if there is a four-alarm fire up the street and the wind is sweeping it in the direction of your home, the issue at once becomes the protection of your home," Mr. Early said.

"Put Out the Fire"

"If you have not the money to buy the chemicals to protect your home, you scarcely have time to go to the bank and negotiate capital to buy the materials. What you want to do is put out the fire immediately and keep it from reaching your home."

In the special recommendations for national defense which the President will send Congress this week, Mr. Early said Mr. Roosevelt probably will say:

"Here is the issue. Let's prevent the fire from reaching our house. How we are going to do it, gentlemen, is up to you."

The Pan-American protest against the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries—a protest which vividly reflects the increasing concern of all the Western Hemisphere Republics that the war may compel a revision of its neutrality policies—was first proposed by Uruguay in a message to Panama, which acts as a clearing house for all activities growing out of the Panama Conference. The Uruguayan Government's telegram, tranlsmitted to Washington, said:

"The Government of Uruguay has learned with keen emotion of the attack on sovereignty and violation of neutrality suffered by Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg. The Government of the Republic of Uruguay believes that respect for the rights of neutrality is an international principle which should be firmly maintained whatever the circumstances may be in which the belligerents find themselves.

Draft Called "Satisfactory"

"I take the liberty of invoking Articles 4 and 5 of the Ninth Resolution approved at Panama to the end that the other American Governments be consulted concerning the possibility of a joint declaration on this subject. I respectfully request Your Excellency that on transmitting this dispatch to the other Governments of America you be good enough to inform them that they, like the Government of Your Excellency, will receive a draft text which this Chancellery will send."

In its reply, the United States said that the draft of the protest was satisfactory.

Religionists Warned About Differences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—American religionists must not allow discord and "unjust suspicion," arising over President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his special representative at the Vatican, to hinder the nation's quest for world justice, in the opinion of the National Committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Recalling that the President's appointment of Mr. Taylor has aroused widespread opposition, the Committee at its semi-annual meeting last night declared that Americans of all faiths, Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, should be on guard lest differences of opinion, legitimate in themselves, should lead to acrimony and suspicion.

"Such emotions will impair both the nation's quest for the establishment of justice in the world and the vitally necessary co-operation among all citizens of our country, whatever their religious faiths," the Committee said.

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Two Weeks — OLD VIRGINIA — HISTORIC EAST—Washington; Mt. Vernon; Williamsburg; New York; Atlantic City; Niagara Falls; $115
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Markham Tours the Southwest; Little Towns Have Big Names

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Oklahoma.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICA, Okla. — Greetings from America — America, Oklahoma.

Maybe you think that is a printer's error and should be Oklahoma, America. But, no. It is correct. America is in Oklahoma. You can come right here in the southeast corner of the State and see it. It's a town, with 50 inhabitants. It had 50, indeed, way back in 1930. I expect it has 55 by now.

Imagine sending a cable from Tokio or Singapore to John Smith, America, Oklahoma. I wonder if he would get it. In any case, it would take you half a day to convince the operator that America is in Oklahoma, and not Oklahoma in America.

But, of course, America is both in Oklahoma and Oklahoma in America. All Americans are Oklahomans, yet only 55 Oklahomans are Americans, although all Oklahomans are Americans, too. It makes one dizzy.

Even dizzier, when you learn that Kansas is in Oklahoma.

That Oklahoma should cast longing eyes at my State of Kansas, I understand, and that most energetic Oklahomans came from Kansas I modestly acknowledge, but think of the embarrassment this taking of our name might cause.

Too Much for Kansan

Suppose, while camping in Kansas, Oklahoma, I should run out of money and have to write my sister in Wichita, Kansas, for a bit of timely assistance. Though very kindhearted, I am sure she would neglect me before bringing herself to address a letter Kansas, Oklahoma. The loyal fingers of her right hand would crush the pen that essayed to place our Kansas in Oklahoma—even though we look upon Oklahoma as a fine State.

It goes in for big things in a big way—for other big things besides America and Kansas. It has towns called Monarch, Empire, Titanic, and Moon. Everything but Universe.

It is as ambitious in time as in space, going clear back to Adam and Eve. Eve, graciously transformed into Eva, is situated in that long, narrow handle running west to New Mexico. The country about Eva is not exactly Paradise, especially when the wind blows. It seems to have blown Adam 50 miles east of Eva; the place is now called Adams. One of the boys set out to win his fortune and went into the southeast corner of the State—his town is called Adamson.

There is no Eden, in Oklahoma, but apparently a relic of that beautiful garden is Jumbo, down south of Adamson. Jumbo, strange to say, is not a whopper—only 27 inhabitants. That is, in 1930, now perhaps 31.

If you should hear over the radio, "Good morning from Goodnight," what would you think? You might think lots of things, but you wouldn't need to. It would mean: Goodnight is saying good morning.

Goodnight Good Knights

Goodnight is a town in Oklahoma.

It's a long way from Sunset—you'd never imagine it could be so far from Sunset to Goodnight. The snappiest club in Goodnight is, I believe, the "Goodnight Good Knights."

Oklahoma likes that word "good." It has Goodwater and Goodland, Goodlake and Goodwell.

It also has a Stillwater and Stilwell, but the Stillwater is nowhere near the Stilwell.

The Oklahomans have lots of "waters," including a "Waterloo," but neither a Napoleon nor Wellington.

However, they have enough other fighters, namely, Grant, Sherman, Dempsey, Trajan, Dewey, and Nelson. They also have Alexander, but have shortened it down to poor Alex.

You never can tell what they're going to do—they turn Henrietta into Henryetta, but shorten William to Will, and Thomas to Tom. Tom is quite a place—200 inhabitants. His father wandered off—Mr. Sawyer is nearly 100 miles up the river.

Cheekiest in State

Naturally, Tom also has his Dick and Harry. But old Mr. Dick left the place to his boy and it's Dickson now, with 25 inhabitants. A somewhat more pretentious cousin called his place, Richardson—no mere Dick for him. Harry has become Harrah. The slogan of the place is Hurrah for Harrah!

The cheekiest people in the State are said to be the Cheekites, from Cheek, but they more than meet their match in the Slickers from Slick. The Pikers from Pike, in the southen part of the State, entirely belie their name. They are said to win all contests, from pitching horseshoes to wrestling.

It is reported, but without confirmation, that the Spirols, living in Spiro of eastern Oklahoma, furnish especially good baseball pitchers, though you might expect them from Picher in the northeast corner. The best football centers, it is asserted, come from Bowlegs, a town of 500 people in the central area. Broken Bow is a long way from Broken Arrow, and both are still farther from Hunter. Wild Horse could meet Gray Horse in a long day's run. But neither gray nor wild horses run about much now; they are carted in motor trucks.

Stonewall and Jackson are not within speaking distance of one another.

Both the Liberties and the Freedoms have remained very small places—apparently undeveloped. Liberal is over the State line.

The Kremlin and Berlin have remained small, too, smaller than Prague or Cairo.

Okay is inhabited by energetic yes-saying people; I suppose their motto is Browning's famous verse about all being right with the world.

Foreman has almost no dealings with Boss.

Bee is a long way from Daisy, and still further from Rose.

Porum is presumably in the sorghum area. Brushy is on the edge of the "hillbilly" country, just below the Brushy Mountains. Pettit is over the mountain from Short; Luckey is 100 miles from Enterprise.

If you were a politician, how would you address the inhabitants of Jester? Would you say, "Dear fellow-Jesters?" What do you suppose their emblem is: a clown or Charley McCarthy?

Oklahoma abounds in towns with women's names, beginning with Ada and ending with Zita. Is that why it has a special one called Coy? And would a lady from Coy be a Coyer?

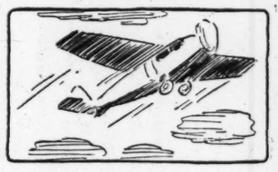
There's a Byng and a Binger. If a man from Byng is a Bynger, what is a man from Binger? Is he a Bingerer?

Are the people from Moral all good, and do all the Musers from Muse play on harps?

And what a grand line of "Z" names we have! Zena, Zafra and Zoe, Zita and Zeb. How would you like to run the Zena-Zafra mail line, changing horses at Tishomingo, near Boggy Creek? If you got stuck you could go spend the night at Darwin or Wesley, both good places.

Only Oklahoma has a place more heavenly than Heaven; it's Heavener.

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'



The following is the second group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.

Traced on the Heart .

Like Pepys I have recorded a "month of greatest joy." But I do not need my diary to tell of glorious June days spent in a rustic cottage in the forest bordering the Chesapeake. Nor to relate that on the first morning of the best vacation I ever had I greeted a perfect stranger with the words: "you darling!"

It was a beautiful morning. The forest, cool in amber light sifting through green branches overhead, murmured a friendly welcome. At the foot of the hill the bay, blue and sparkling in the sun, winked invitingly. We had just finished breakfast when I heard a cry of surprise on the front porch.

"Mother, come quickly!" Little Emily's voice sounded urgent.

Hastening to the door I stopped abruptly. There on the porch railing perched a stranger. Diminutive, handsome, appealing. One look at his flaming crimson feathers, black diamond eyes, and dainty legs was enough.

"You darling—" I began. An excited whisper stopped me.

"Mother! A scarlet tanager! Let's feed him." In an instant I returned with bits of raisin bread. As I reached out my hand to place them on the railing there was a sudden bright flash. The next thing I knew tiny claws were fastening around my fingers. Fluttering wings folded with quiet dignity. After a quizzical look into my face he calmly pecked at the raisins swallowing each fragment deliberately. Finally, seizing a large crumb he stepped from finger to palm, paused, then swiftly took his flight—a scarlet thread through the lace of leaves.

Every day, little Señor Tomas, as we soon named him, called for his meals thanking us with joyous songs. Once he sat on my breakfast cup sampling its contents. On the last day after I had put my bags in the car I whistled for him. Soon he came. He perched on my hand. I told him goodbye. He told me to be more trusting.

No, I do not need my diary to tell of the best vacation I ever had for it was traced on the heart with the tip of a small red feather.

Mrs. Edwin H. Randle
255 West Main Street
Waynesboro, Pa.

. . . Horizons Keen

"Hear how Darius reasoned
about it:
'The birds can fly, an' why
can't I?
Must we give in, says he
with a grin,
That the bluebird an' phoebe
Are smarter'n we be?' "

From "Darius Green and His Flying Machine—John Townsend Trowbridge.

As vacation drew near last summer, something snapped. I pocketed my holiday savings and went directly to a flying field in Norwood, Mass.; and the best vacation I ever had wasn't even spent on this planet at all.

It was spent in learning to fly and in getting acquainted with something new within myself in the process of going "upstairs" to a height of two to three thousand feet and taking over the controls of a trim, yellow monoplane, 40 horse power, called a cub.

In that first lesson the air was smooth and the horizon keen. It seemed perfectly natural to sail along "upon the bosom of the air," pondering horizons, right hand relaxed at the stick, left hand at the throttle, feet at the rudder controls, and occasionally moving the stick to the left or right to bring down a wing, that a nibble of wind would hoist, level with the other.

In almost the twinkling of an eye came the fact that an airplane flies itself. In another flash, as the rudder surface caught the mass of air which turned us toward a distant lake, came the sensitive rhythm of flying.

The ensuing lessons—only a half hour at a time—in taking off, landing, climbing, diving, banking, and so on, brought various reactions, reactions always sweeping deeper and deeper to what at present I can best describe as beautiful abstractions. Looking out from that stratum of abstractions since that vacation, it has, in many moods, been a new world to behold,—a magnificent world; and flying is a magnificent sport.

Miss Eva H. Churchill
893 Webster Street
Needham, Mass.

. . . Beauty of Wales

The light, misty rain, so well known to Englishmen, descended one July morning on a group of school children whose spirits a torrent could not have dampened. We were going to Wales, that land of wild and rugged beauty, of tinkling waterfalls whose music has entered into the language and hearts of the people.

Accustomed to the smoothly rolling Wiltshire downs, we gazed with awe upon towering mountain peaks reaching the clouds and marvelled that tiny mountain streams could cut deep chasms in the rock. Although industry has encroached upon the wild mountain fastnesses and huge slag heaps and slate quarries despoil the countryside, Wales, in most parts, keeps its natural beauty. The jagged cliffs still hold the nests of rare sea birds who, wheeling above the pounding breakers, add their shrill, discordant cries to the noise of wind and ocean.

Rushing mountain streams cascading over steep walls of rock and thundering into the valleys, sang their way into our hearts. Aber Falls with its silvery spray flying over a quiet green valley had a light-hearted melody; the Swallow Falls with majestic rhythm swept, milky white with foam, over black rocks; Conway, darkly mysterious, roared on its way adding a deeper tone to the music of Wales.

Snowdown for us was the epitome of Wales and the culmination of our visit. As the little train chugged slowly up the steep mountain side a panorama of hills, valleys, and lakes was spread before us. Between hills we caught glimpses of deep blue sea and watched cloud shadows darkening the mountain lakes.

We left Wales feeling that we had scanned the pages of a book which we must fully read, a story of nature's own telling in which the wild, luxuriant wealth and her hidden marvels are presented to the understanding reader.

Miss Jean Parker
43 Gordon Road
Sindon
Wiltshire
England

12,000 Jobs Are Filled By Youth Crusade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — More than 12,000 young men and girls found jobs in private industry in Illinois recently during a five-week campaign by the National Youth Administration for Illinois. The total number of placements was almost five times the original goal.

New features of the job hunt, including advice on "what to do and not to do" when looking for employment, were so successful that the national headquarters in Washington, D. C., is now recommending the Illinois program for job hunting to the other 47 States, according to information obtained from the NYA Illinois office here.

Urging young people to organize their own job hunt and giving them specific steps to follow are two significant factors of the campaign securing employment for the young folks as salesmen, office boys, stenographers, drill press operators, truckers, errand boys, factory hands, porters, waitresses, housemaids, bus boys, office machine operators, and clerks. More than half of the job-getters were not enrolled in NYA, but used the plan.

The job drive, soon to be duplicated in other States to arouse some 2,000,000 or more young people in the country to analyze their own qualifications and plan their own job hunt, is the first big accomplishment of the new NYA Administrator in Illinois. She is Mary Stuart Anderson, and she is a "whiz" at knowing the problems of young people and how practically to help them along, according to observers here.

New Way of Looking

The old way of looking for a job, put in the discard in this Illinois hunt, was characterized by Miss Anderson as "reading over the want adds, or just dropping in an employment agency occasionally, or contacting Aunt Minnie who can offer only sympathy and cookies, and then settling down with the attitude, 'There's no use looking.' . . ."

"When you get down to brass tacks in looking for a job, you have to make it the most important thing you are doing," she declared. "Don't dawdle, don't idle, don't waste time day-dreaming," she tells the youths, "but keep your eye on the ball which is—the job."

"Mirror yourself" is the first of the seven steps advised in the little notebook sent out to 23,000 unemployed youths, "What I Can Do." The list might include polishing silver, growing vegetables, washing windows, ice-skating, or broiling steaks, the notebook points out. "If you can tend a garden with some expertness, put it down. Who knows? One of your skills might come in handy. You might be a good enough ice-skater to get a job as trainer."

This first step hurdles a bigger obstacle than the average person is aware of, it is found, because hundreds of employers complain that when people apply for jobs and are asked what they can do, the answer, nine times out of ten, is: "I don't know. Anything."

Valuable as this notebook was in helping the young people to organize their own job hunt, Miss Anderson believes the remarkable co-operation given by committees of employers and business and civic leaders in each community did a lot toward putting over the campaign.

More than 50 mass meetings or conferences of employers with boys and girls were held during the five weeks where usually several hundred young people met with some 20 or 30 employers and talked things over from the same platform as a means of getting at the root of the trouble.

Actual photographs posed by employers and youths and giving ideas of employers who emphasized the things "not to do" brought home many lessons to the job-seekers. Some of the captions read: "When you stand in line, be alert"; "Possibly you do know it all, but not one in a million employers will believe it"; "Carelessness with your personal belongings indicates a lack of training"; "No one ever covered up a lack of training with rouge"; "A girl who can't do anything with her hair, usually can't do anything."

Competition Made Freer In Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Investigation here of the building industry by the United States Department of Justice for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, came to the end of its first chapter in April, indictments by a Federal Grand Jury being the first fruits of quiet work which has been going on since October, 1939. The investigation concerns lines in which interstate commerce is involved, such as hardwood floor material, heating equipment, and plumbing equipment, and plumbing supplies—all involved in the recent indictments.

Fundamentally, the purpose as seen by George R. Lunn, Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, is to eliminate combinations that interfere with healthy competition. "The complaints which have come to the antitrust division in Washington," Mr. Lunn declared, "indicate that a major factor in the high cost of construction is a tangle of collusive restraints of trade. Each restraint which was organized put pressure on other groups and provided them an incentive to defend themselves by counter restraint. In consequence, the obstacles to vigorous competition are so great in some cities that many of the people most directly responsible would be vastly relieved if the whole tangle could be cleared away."

Violations of honest trade practice in this city are found, by comparison, to be not more flagrant than those in many other American cities. "Successful action," Mr. Lunn continued, "must be based upon an analysis which conceives the entire building industry as its problem, and must seek to create conditions of vigorous competition throughout the industry at all important points where they have disappeared."

Indictments in the plumbing industry returned by the Grand Jury were against both contractors and labor, and centered about the maintenance among them of a cost depository and bid control device. Through these devices, the price of heating equipment to the consumer was fixed and competitive bidding among contractors was fixed by bid control. Any contractor refusing to abide by this price fixing or daring to underbid to the consumer would be, according to the indictments, deprived of union labor, and sale of heating equipment to him was not allowed. National manufacturers and jobbers were boycotted when found selling equipment to contractors not abiding by the devices of the contractor and labor combination.

The contention of the Government that trade restrictions of the Sherman Act apply to any trade restrictions, whether of big trusts or industrial groups, is emphasized in the last paragraph of the printed indictment which serves ar a "come-back" at the very critics who call this "a persecution of labor." It states that "each of the acts of said conspirators was not intended to be, nor was it in fact, in aid of higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions of labor, the right to bargain collectively, or any other legitimate object of a labor union."

Celebration of Golden Spike Turns Back Omaha Calendar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb. May 14 — Men with beards, stove pipe hats, and big diamonds are walking the streets of Omaha again, as they did in the 1860's. Women go about their shopping in hoopskirts; cowboys roam hotel lobbies; Indian scouts man elevators.

For Golden Spike Days are being celebrated, and Omaha is enjoying the fun of re-enacting its pioneer days.

It all started last year when the movie, "Union Pacific," was given its premiere here. It took only a little encouragement to set all Omaha in search for historical costumes, and everybody had such a good time dressing up that many wanted to do it again. So this year, although there is no premiere to celebrate, the days from May 13 to 18 have been set aside for a similar affair, and the talk is of making it annual.

The big event this time is the appearance of the movie star, Gracie Allen, in her mock campaign for the presidency. The Burns and Allen presidential Special arrives at the Union Station Tuesday and then the fun begins. There are to be torchlight parades and all kinds of old-fashioned campaign doings.

Prizes are offered to encourage the growing of handsome beards, the making of charming pioneer costumes, and to get merchants to disguise their modern plate glass windows with amusing, crude pioneer fronts of raw lumber.

Results of this stimulus appeared a week before the scheduled Golden Spike Days. A hotel guest arriving in the City was astonished to find a clerk behind the desk dressed like the hotel manager in the old melodramas, glittering stickpin, broad lapels and all. After reaching her room she called for maid service, and was answered by a colored girl dressed like a pioneer mother, in long full skirts. Again, she summoned a bellboy, and was just a little startled to open her door to a husky cowboy in full regalia.

Noted U. S. Artists Get Free Hand To Paint on Hollywood's Lots

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 14 (AP) —Nine noted artists arranged today to spend two weeks on a movie set, painting away to their heart's content at subjects of their choice.

Reeves Lewenthal of New York, Director of the Associated American Artists, said it was the first time a motion picture set ever had been thrown open to artists in this manner. He added that it was to be the largest working assemblage of "name" artists on record.

Some of the artists were due to arrive by airplane and train today and the others will arrive later this week. Each to have his own studio on the movie lot, they are:

Grant Wood of Kansas City, whose "American Gothic" is one of the most reproduced pictures of the day; Thomas Benton, Director of the Painting Division of the Kansas City Art Institute; George Biddle, Philadelphia; Ernest Fiene, Southbury, Conn.; James Chapin, Haworth, N. J.; Georges Schreiber, Gloucester, Mass., and Robert Philipp, Raphael Soyer and Luis Quintanilla of New York City.

The men will work on the set of "The Long Voyage Home," taking their choice of the scenes and characters in the film based on a series of sea stories by Eugene O'Neill.

Not only may they paint whatever scenes they find under way during their two-week visit, but they will be shown "rushes" of all of the picture thus far completed and any character interesting them there will be summoned for a sitting.

Mr. Lewenthal said Walter Wanger, film producer, had engaged the artists on a straight commission basis of one picture from each artist on any subject and in any medium the artist prefers. The nine pictures then will be taken on a two-year exhibition tour.

The cost to Mr. Wanger, in commissions and in time and expense of sittings, will be around $50,000, Mr. Lewenthal said.

"Through this project," said Mr. Lewenthal, "we hope to open a new field of inspiration for the serious artist.

"A great artist could have found splendid material, for instance, in a film such as 'The Grapes of Wrath.' We hope to see something of this serious art work some day on the set of every worthwhile picture."

Fairy Fantasy Wins Flower Show Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif. — First prize by popular vote at the San Francisco Garden Flower Show went to Curtis Wright for an unusual arrangement entitled "Midsummer Night's Dream." Upon a base of redwood bark, covered with lichens and toadstools, was the arranger's conception of a scene from Shakespeare's comedy. All materials were taken from the woods. Under a moss covered branch of liveoak stood Bottom the Weaver, concocted from oak balls and twigs. Beside him, perched on a toadstool, were two fairies less than an inch in height, their heads made of dried snowberries, their bodies formed of seed pods, and their wings of the delicate veining of dried leaves. Owls and mice were made of acorns, and squirrels with pussy willow tails sat upon the branches of the trees.

After the San Francisco show, Mr. Wright entered his work in the Napa County Flower Show, where again it took first prize.

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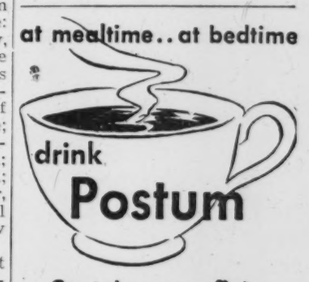
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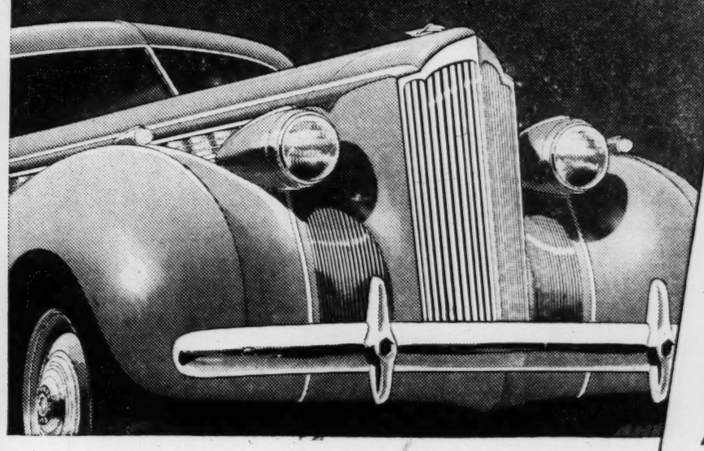
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Massing of Nazi Troops Stirs Alarm in Sweden

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 14—Danger signals in the past 48 hours have prompted the Swedish Government to redouble its vigilance.

From a mass of wild and unconfirmed rumors such as the assertion that a German attack is imminent, it is possible to sift certain facts which indicate the gravity of the situation. Thus even since Germany started its main action against the Netherlands and Belgium it continues pouring troops into Denmark and Norway At first it was predicted that these forces were destined for eventual concerted action against Britain from Norwegian and Netherlands ports, but it has been discovered that these forces are concentrated at Kongsvinger.

Considerable excitement was caused in Götborg, Sweden's main southwestern seaport facing Denmark by the appearance of a large, mysterious vessel which entered Swedish territorial waters headed toward the harbor and ignored warning signals. It altered its course only after Swedish submarines and planes went out to meet it. At present this vessel is anchored off Marstrand, north of Götborg and outside of Swedish territorial water, Later reports said Red Cross markings on the funnel identified the vessel as a hospital ship.

Meanwhile from Finnish sources I learn that Finnish sailors, recently in German Baltic ports, saw German ships being painted with the Finnish blue and white stripe which recalls the method whereby the Germans forced an entrance into Trondheim under American colors. In addition, there are various reports of a marked increase of traffic in the Baltic and that German icebreakers are trying to batter through the still-frozen waters in the Gulf of Bothnia toward Lulea, iron ore port, but this is unconfirmed.

An indication of Sweden's desire to be prepared for any emergency or eventuality was the sudden extension, after 24 hours' notice, of the blackout which has been in force in southern Sweden since the invasion of Norway to all of Sweden including the capital. The fact that this was done in the midst of the Whitsuntide holiday—and the Swedes take their holidays seriously—is eloquent. Many householders who had left town for the week end came rushing back to tack black paper over their windows and considerable inconvenience was caused because all shops were closed. Despite these difficulties, the blackout was complete. The first impression was that this was merely another practice blackout such as have been held at intervals ever since the war began.

Later it was confirmed that it would continue from now on.

No Security Seen

The effect on the public's state of mind has been considerable. When Germany invaded the Netherlands and Belgium, the shock was mitigated by relief and a feeling that the storm center had shifted. Now the Swedes realize that the contrary is the case and that, as a result of this latest German aggression, the previous concept of neutrality may be altogether destroyed.

The fact that Germany is occupied in the West does not reduce the menace here since German forces in Scandinavia are completely autonomous from those in the Netherlands and Belgium. Furthermore, if Germany fails to achieve the lightning success in the West, it may hope for another easy victory to salve its disappointment by attacking Sweden.

The slow but steady Allied progress in Narvik may hasten German action here in an effort to secure complete control of Kiruna iron ore, which for Germany is a vital matter, lest Britain get there first.

Some observers believe that Germany would not hesitate to add the assault against one more small, peaceful, and enlightened nation to its list of activities. However, Germany will not catch Sweden unawares as it did Norway.

New Plane for Navy Has Radical Features

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—The Bell Aircraft Corporation announced completion today of an experimental all-metal low-wing single seater-fighting monoplane for the United States Navy.

Similar in design to the Army Air Corps "Airacobra," the new Navy plane is powered with an Allison 12-cylinder engine of more than 1,000 horsepower.

Designed for aircraft carrier operation, the ship is equipped with a conventional two-wheel retractable landing gear and tail wheel and special arresting gear for deck landings.

Incorporating radical design features, the ship's power plant is installed near the middle of the fuselage. The engine drives the three-blade propeller through an extension drive shaft and gear box located in the nose.

The pursuit weighs approximately 6,500 pounds, has a wing span of 35 feet and a length of about 29 feet 9 inches.

Maritime Strikes, Sabotage Warning

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Representative Fred Bradley (R) of Michigan warned the House today that the United States might suffer seriously from strikes and sabotage as the result of a "Trojan Horse" situation in the maritime industry.

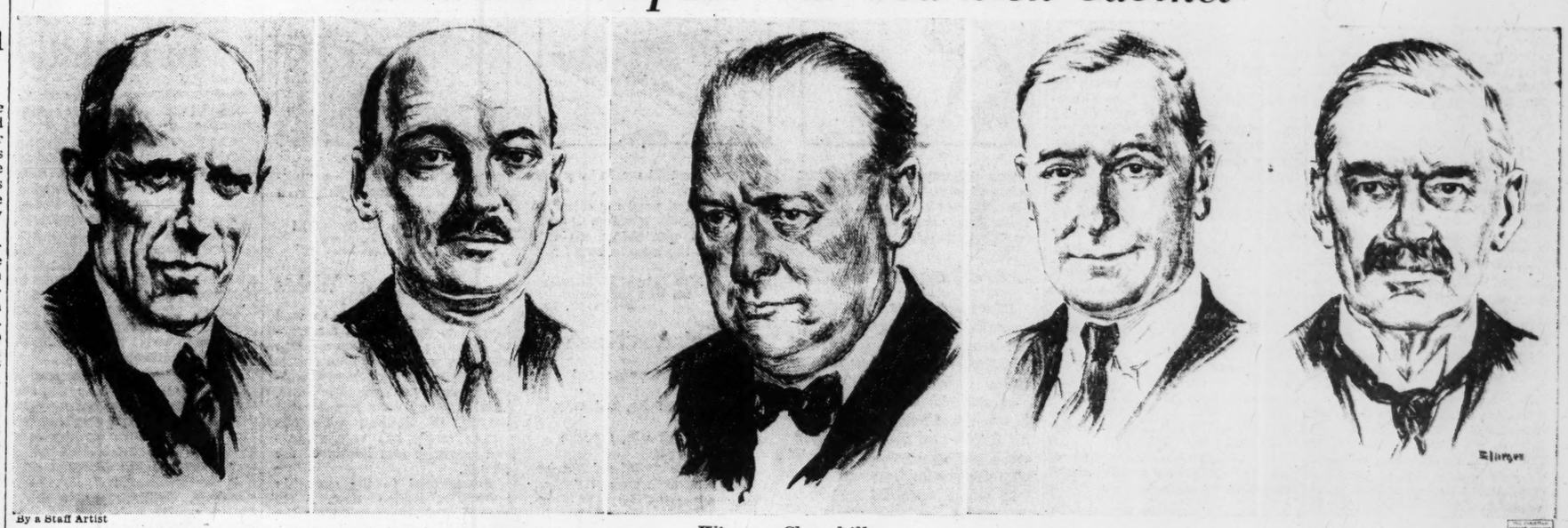
He said that David K. Niles, Commerce Department official, and associates in the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union and the Communist Party "rule the waves on which our merchant marine sails."

And he added:

"It has been reliably reported to me from a number of different sources that it is planned to call a general strike in the ore boats sailing the Great Lakes, due to the fact that the Communist Party has learned that the stockpiles of ore now on the docks at the great steel centers are very low and a prosperous shipping season is looked forward to."

Representative Bradley declared that the resignation of Major General T. Q. Ashburn as Chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation was brought about by Communistic elements.

Britain's Compact War Coalition Cabinet



By a Staff Artist

Viscount Halifax
Foreign Secretary

Clement R. Attlee
Lord Privy Seal

Winston Churchill
Prime Minister and Minister of Defense

Arthur Greenwood
Minister Without Portfolio

Neville Chamberlain
Lord President of the Council

Laborites in Cabinet Hold British Confidence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—The Labor Party's latest additions to Britain's revised Cabinet—Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. Herbert Morrison—appointed as Secretaries of Labor and Supply, are men who have done tremendous things for British labor. Both have won nation-wide reputations.

Mr. Bevin stands to the British public as one of the stanchest, most level-headed, and most resolute leaders of the trade unions. His career is typical of so many other British trade union leaders during the past half century.

Mr. Bevin grew up on a farm at Winsford in Somerset. From there he moved to Bristol where he worked as van driver and took a keen interest in local trade unionism. He became a paid official in the Dockers Union and rose in office until in 1922, when this union was transformed into the Great Transport and General Workers Union, Mr. Bevin was appointed General Secretary.

Fought For Union Rights

Mr. Bevin's work in trade unionism and labor generally received recognition when he was elected President of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress for the year 1937. His masterly skill in negotiation and a genius for reaching the heart of a problem through masses of bewildering detail showed themselves in his presentation of the dockers case in the famous Shaw inquiry of 1920. This won him title of "Dockers K. C." (Kings Counsel).

Worked for Nation

But Mr. Bevin not only has given of his services and talent to his own trade union and to the whole labor movement, but also to the national life of Britain. His experience with labor in various industries has enabled him to speak authoritatively. In the wider national field he has served on many committees of inquiry dealing with reconstruction, adult education, and on courts of arbitration. Mr. Bevin was a member of the Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry as well as of the British Government Industrial Commission to the United States in 1926.

Mr. Bevin has great powers of leadership, constructive ability, and is skillful as a negotiator as well as being a good orator. A man of strong character and firm conviction, he always has shown himself a determined fighter.

Often he has had to fight alone, but his individualism always has been subservient to democratic principles so that he always has remained true to majority decisions even though violently opposed to them in earlier discussion. Such individualism, combined with the energy and speed with which he works, results in getting things done, but naturally also leads to criticism that he is "in too much of a hurry."

Mr. Bevin has been an outspoken critic of the Chamberlain Government, condemning what he calls its "obstruction, lack of drive, absence of imagination, and kind of complacency." And today there is a strong feeling that Mr. Bevin can perform important services not simply in trade unionism or labor but in the National Government.

Tribute to Morrison

"Herbert Morrison has shown what he can do in ruling a great city. In the future he will show what he can do in ruling a great country." This high tribute paid by a leader of the Labor Party indicates both the great work which Mr. Morrison already has done as Chairman of the London County Council and also the hopes centered in him as a national leader.

Mr. Morrison hails from Hoxton, a poor East London district, son of a London bobby and housemaid. All the early education he received was at elementary school which he soon had to leave to become a grocer's assistant, telephone operator, and then Secretary of London's first Labor Party at a salary of one pound a week. This was the first rung on the political ladder and he has continued to climb ever since. In 1920, he became Mayor of Hackney, member of Parliament in 1923, Transport Minister in Ramsey MacDonald's second administration, and, in 1934, first Socialist leader of the London County Council.

Persistent Courage

Mr. Morrison's work on this great local administrative body has been marked by persistent courage and constructive achievement. What his predecessors had failed to achieve through lack of initiative and unity among themselves, he boldly carried through. A leading example of this was the decision to rebuild Waterloo Bridge, which had been crumbling for years but concerning which no action had been taken.

Outstanding on the social side are also his large-scale attack upon some of London's worst slums through the rebuilding on large areas in poorer districts and establishment of a "green belt" of parks, playing fields and open spaces around the metropolis.

In the administrative field, the unification of London's diverse transport services under public ownership is an outstanding achievement due to his initiative.

Mr. Morrison is a great admirer of the Fabian Socialist ideas of Sidney and Beatrice Webb and his achievements in local affairs resulted mainly from application of their theories. He is a great worker, in fact, it might be said that he works where he lives. As shop assistant in his early days he "lived in" and since the outbreak of the war he has lived mainly at Country Hall, London County Council headquarters.

Democratic Ideals

His faith in democratic ideals, aided by outstanding ability, has enabled him "always to leave a job bigger than he found it." He knows how to enlist the enthusiasm of experts and is spectacular in action if not in statement. His energy and drive are such that he can get things done. Without such energy he would himself have been unable to occupy such outstanding positions as a front-bench parliamentarian, London Country Council leader, and Secretary of the London Labor Party, as well as being a prolific public speaker and writer.

Frank and outspoken, his utterances on the war have not lacked force and insight. "If we are fighting only to end the Nazi threat to our future, we shall fall in the mire," he recently declared. "Roots of Nazism are not all to be found in . . . Prussian temperament. Roots of war lie deep in our present way of living and we have the chance to dig some of them out."

As a debater and propagandist, he showed his strength at the last London Country Council election when a large section of the press and speakers like then Prime Minister Baldwin exerted all efforts to defeat Labor in the metropolis.

Mr. Morrison's reply was a careful marshalling of facts and a new program, not promises. One of the finest tributes paid to him was that of the late Lord Haldane who declared Mr. Morrison "has a cool head. In a crisis, he knows his own mind. His administration is competent, clean, and effective. He won't let us down."

Mr. Morrison's views on Hitlerism are as determined as those on social and economic questions and there is little doubt but that his energys and drive are qualities which many in the Nation as well as in the Labor Party consider valuable assets in winning the present war.

Brooklynite In Education Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Appointment of James G. McDonald, head of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and President of the Foreign Policly Association, to the Board of Education here was announced by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today. Mr. McDonald will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry C. Turner which becomes effective tomorrow after six years of service.

The change is simultaneous with the removal of the Board of Education from Manhattan—where its headquarters have been at No. 500 Park Avenue for 40 years—to Brooklyn, where the formal opening at No. 110 Livingston Street occurred today.

Mr. McDonald was at one time High Commissioner for German Refugees for the League of Nations and Vice-President of the National Council for the Prevention of War. He served as member of the Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches and as Trustee of the American Council of the Institute on Pacific Relations.

Mr. Turner's resignation, which has been contemplated for two years, was submitted because of other pressing activities and particularly his wish to give more time to his law practice.

Mr. Turner was the first La Guardia appointee to the Board of Education, and served as President of the Board from 1936 to 1938.

The new headquarters in Brooklyn were opened late this afternoon with dedicatory ceremonies addressed by Mayor La Guardia and Borough President John Cashmore of Brooklyn.

Canadian House Temporary Leader

OTTAWA, May 14 (AP)—A caucus of Conservative members of the Canadian House of Commons, considering the resignation of Party Leader Dr. R. J. Manion, late yesterday, chose R. B. Hanson of Fredericton, N. B., as temporary House Leader.

Mr. Hanson, a veteran of the House who came back to politics at the last election afted an absence of five years, was one of six nominees for leadership of the official opposition. He was Trade and Commerce Minister during the last year of the Bennett Conservative regime.

After his selection, the caucus went back to considering Dr. Manion's resignation but it was thought possible no decision would be made until Wednesday.

Lord Gort Praises Troops Movement

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SOMEWHERE IN BELGIUM (passed by field censor), May 14 (AP)—Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the B. E. F., today congratulated "all commanders, their staffs and their troops on the admirable manner in which the forward move has been carried out with the invaluable aid of our gallant comrades of the Royal Air Force."

"The struggle," he said, "will be hard and long, but we can be confident of final victory."

Emma Goldman

TORONTO, May 14 (AP)—Emma Goldman, who passed on here today, was known as an anarchist both in Europe and America Although she denied advocating violence, her name was mentioned directly or otherwise in connection with violence against the established order in the United States from the time of the Chicago Haymarket bombings of 1886 until 1917, after United States entry into the World War.

In that year she was convicted of obstructing the Draft Law in New York, and was sentenced to two years in prison and fined $10,000.

After long and futile appeals, including one to the United States Supreme Court, she surrendered to a United States marshal in New York in February, 1919, and was imprisoned in the Jefferson City, Mo., penitentiary.

She was released in September of the same year, however for deportation. She fought the deportation vigorously in the courts, and it was not until Dec. 20, 1919, that she sailed for Russia as a deportee.

In the new Soviet Russia she quickly found disillusionment and fled.

In 1924 she published a book, "My Disillusionment In Russia."

Two years later she appeared in Montreal.

Bevin Named To Labor Post By Churchill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today took a sixth Labor Party member into his still incomplete cabinet with the appointment of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Trade Unions leader, as Minister of Labor.

Together with new appointments, announced today by Mr. Churchill, the cabinet now stands as follows:

The War Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister for Defense: Mr. Winston Churchill, Conservative. (Succeeds Mr. Neville Chamberlain.)
Lord Privy Seal: Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor. (Succeeds Sir Kingsley Wood.)
Minister Without Portfolio: Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: Viscount Halifax, Conservative. (Retains same portfolio.)
Lord President of the Council: Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Conservative. (Succeeds Earl Stanhope.)

Additional Cabinet Members

Secretary of State for War: Mr. Anthony Eden, Conservative. Succeeds Mr. Oliver Stanley.)
First Lord of Admiralty: Mr. Albert V. Alexander, Labor. (Succeeds Mr. Winston Churchill.)
Secretary of State for Air: Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal. (Succeeds Sir Samuel Hoare.)
Minister of Supply: Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labor. (Succeeds Mr. Leslie Burgin.)
Minister of Information: Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Conservative. (Succeeds Sir John C. W. Reith.)
Chancellor of the Exchequer: Sir Kingsley Wood, Conservative. Succeeds Sir John Simon.)
Lord Chancellor: Sir John Simon, Liberal. (Succeeds Viscount Caldecote.)
President of the Board of Trade: Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Conservative. (Retains same portfolio.)
Home Secretary: Sir John Anderson, National Government. (Retains same portfolio.)
Colonial Secretary: Lord Lloyd, Conservative. (Succeeds Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.)
Minister of Health: Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Labor. (Succeeds Mr. Walter Elliot.)
Minister of Food: Lord Woolton, Conservative. (Retains same portfolio.)
Secretary for India: Mr. L. S. Amery, Conservative. (Succeeds the Marquis of Zetland.)

Los Angeles, Noon; Lisbon in 2½ Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Here at noon today, in Europe day after tomorrow.

Tri-weekly airmail, express, and passenger service is now in effect from Los Angeles to Lisbon.

Passengers leaving Los Angeles on United Air Lines Overland Flyer at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays arrive in New York the following morning at 9:13 o'clock. Leaving at noon from La Guardia Field, Pan American clippers make the hop to Lisbon by 6 p. m. the next day. Thus, the schedule reads, Monday noon, Los Angeles; Tuesday morning, New York; Wednesday evening, Lisbon, from where 10-hour non-stop service is available by Royal Dutch Airlines to Amsterdam, and thence to other European points.

The present round trip fare by air from Los Angeles to Europe is less than $1,000, according to Homer J. Merchant, United Air Lines' Regional Traffic Manager.

Princess Juliana Offered U. S. Mansion

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Hendrik Willem Van Loon, writer and historian, has cabled Princess Juliana of the Netherlands offering her the use of his home at Old Greenwich, Conn., if she should care to come to the United States.

Mr. Van Loon, who advised President Roosevelt of his action, made his announcement yesterday at a closed meeting of 50 men and women of Netherlands derivation, who began organization of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund to aid the Red Cross in the Netherlands.

26 German Merchant Ships Held Seized in Dutch Indies

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—British submarines off Norway have "successfully attacked" nine German transports and supply ships since the beginning of May, an official source said today, and the submarine operations are continuing.

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—A British naval source said today 19 German merchant ships were seized by Netherlands authorities in the Dutch East Indies and seven in the Dutch West Indies.

This source said five other German ships were mined and sunk by the Norwegians or scuttled or set afire by their crews between May 6 and May 11.

He placed the total tonnage lost to the enemy between those dates at 171,049.

The British source said each of the 31 ships the Germans lost during this period was of less than 10,000 tons.

The Nordnorge, a Norwegian ship of 1,991 tons used as a troop transport by the Germans, was reported sunk by a mine off Norway.

Only one British ship of about 6,000 tons was sunk by the enemy in the week ended May 5, he said, while there were no Allied or neutral losses in the same period.

Nieuw Amsterdam

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 14 (AP)—The luxurious Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam docked this morning two days ahead of schedule with eight German crew members as prisoners.

Aboard the $15,000,000 two-year-old flagship of the Netherlands oceanic fleet were 250 passengers, 80 more than started on a West Indies pleasure cruise May 4, while the lowland nation was still neutral.

Operators of the vessel wirelessed it to return immediately to New York, cancelling scheduled stops, when war broke out in the Netherlands May 10.

Belgium Calls Ages 16 to 35 As Cabinet Defies Invaders

BRUSSELS, May 14 (AP)—Belgium called to arms today all men from 16 to 35 years of age who belong to the last group of recruitable reserves. The call was contained in a National Defense Ministry communiqué.

The Cabinet, with air raid sirens screaming through the city and anti-aircraft batteries in action, declared today it would remain in the capital—the goal of a German army driving westward from the Liége area.

The Belgian High Command acknowledged that its advance forces were "compelled to retire" during the night, although they resisted enemy attacks "energetically."

[D. N. B., official German news agency, said in Berlin that German troops had thrown back the Allied forces at the Gette River, west of Liége, and were pursuing them to positions at Louvain and Wavre, on the Dyle River. Louvain is about 18 miles east of Brussels.]

Most residents of Brussels remained in their homes last night but trolley cars ran until a late hour.

New Method Found For Hardening Steel

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—A new method of hardening steel, which uses less of the expensive alloys customary for this purpose, was announced yesterday by E. D. Bransome, President of the Vanadium Corporation of America.

The experiments, he said, began three years ago with the steels alloyed with vanadium, titanium, and aluminum.

"By addition of only a few pounds, in some cases as little as two pounds, of one of these alloys to a ton of steel," he explained, "ordinary carbon steels and the very low alloy steels attain the hardness and other important physical characteristics of more highly alloyed steels."

One cause of the greater hardening he declared is due to the way nitrogen is fixed under the new process. Nitrogen, although a gas, is one of the long-recognized agents used in some forms of steel hardening.

Tulip Growers In U. S. Face Loss

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Flooding the Netherland lowlands as a military measure will be costly to American tulip growers, says Elmer A. Beamer, Michigan State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. Beamer said the land flooded is the tulip-growing center of the Netherlands, only important source of bulbs.

American growers import about 150,000,000 bulbs annually from the Netherlands. Mr. Beamer estimated that Holland, Mich., growers, who import 15,000,000 bulbs, would lose $100,000 a year.

California Assembly Sees 'Trojan Horse'

SACRAMENTO, Calif., (AP)—The State Assembly hasadopted a resolution condemning "Trojan Horse" activities in the United States.

The resolution memorializes Congress to pass legislation to "purge the United States of Communism, Naziism and all subversive groups and traitors." Assembly man Jack Tenney charged that Communists are working "with Trojan horse methods," to destroy our form of government and expressed the belief that subversive groups are planning a "Blitzkrieg" within our borders."

Freiburg Attacks

GENEVA, May 14 (AP)—Wayne Chatfield Taylor, head of the American Red Cross delegation in Europe, told today upon arrival from Germany of witnessing the "beginning and end" of two Allied air bombings of the German Frieburg region.

Enroute from Berlin to Basel Mr. Taylor said, three Allied planes flew high over his train Friday afternoon just south of Frieburg and he later heard bombs exploding. Upon reaching Freiburg he said he was informed that 40 persons had been killed.

On the train again the next day enroute back to Berlin, Mr. Taylor recounted, several planes dropped bombs on the tracks of another line north of Freiburg.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Lowlands and Britain Quell Traitors

AMSTERDAM, May 14 (AP)—The Netherlanders, while facing the German onrush at the front, have been mopping up "Trojan Horse" traitors and Nazi parachute troops in the interior.

Claiming the upper hand over air-landed German troops in the seaport city of Rotterdam and quelling an uprising of Germans in The Hague, seat of government, with armored cars and shellfire, the authorities have been cleaning up in Amsterdam.

While a sabotaged air-raid siren system howled crazily and repeatedly and saboteurs created a water shortage, police and troops rounded up many hundreds of persons in an overnight search which covered every street and building in this city of 800,000.

The Chancellery of the American Legation in The Hague was struck by nine bullets during street fighting May 11, when Netherlands troops overpowered Germans sniping at them from houses.

Maas Bridge Retaken

The Netherlanders declared the main part of Rotterdam was in their hands after fighting with German forces and "fifth columns" and that Netherlands troops had recaptured the Maas River bridge, which German troops seized May 10 after landing in seaplanes and parachutes.

Destructive fires which swept large sections of Rotterdam were extinguished.

Although there were 10 air raid alarms in Amsterdam over the week end, there were no bombings. However, fire broke out in several sections as soldiers searched houses for parachute troops or "fifth columnists."

The High Command announced that every house from which shots are fired will be smashed to pieces with shells.

Streets Cleared

Everyone in the streets of Amsterdam was stopped. During one parachute troop alarm, no civilians were permitted in the open for hours, while a search was made. It was reported that Germans, disguised in the flowing black robes and flat hats of Netherlands clergymen, had entered Amsterdam in a car.

Parachute troops landed at only a few points in the interior, a communiqué stated. "These have been rendered harmless. Some Germans who landed the first day of the war are wandering about and are being chased and annihilated.

"Some of them seized a few busses and took along Netherlands citizens. These Germans were rendered harmless by our armored cars," the comminiqué said.

"It seems that German troops in Holland are not able to fight without being shielded by Dutch soldiers or civilians."

Quieter at The Hague

In The Hague, things were quiet after a week-end of havoc from traitorous German-Hollanders who tried and failed to seize a police station, sniped from housetops at Netherlands soldiers and then tried to march to the center of the city.

A communiqué said:

"Some Germans living in The Hague tried to advance to the center of the city, starting from a house in the Suez Kade (lower banks of the Afvoer Canal in the southern part of the city). A detachment of Netherlands troops drove them back to the Suez Kade, where they lodged themselves again in the house aforementioned.

"One of our armored cars shelled this house after which the Germans who were not killed surrendered.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has announced that the same measures will be taken against every house from which shots are fired against the Dutch people."

Confusion in Rotterdam

At Rotterdam, where heavy fighting has been going on in the streets since German troops were landed by seaplane and parachute early May 10, the situation was clouded by the lack of direct communication. But the Netherlanders, with the help of the British Royal Air Force, especially in bombing Waalhaven Airdrome south of the city, seemed to think they had things in hand.

The nation called to the colors additional civil guards — older army classes subject to duty only in wartime.

With a number of air raid alarms over the week-end the radio warned the people not to depend on the sirens, because the system had been sabotaged.

An appeal for economy in the use of drinking water also was broadcast, because of "trouble" at the Amsterdam waterworks.

Amsterdam's street car service was stopped May 11 to save electricity.

To facilitate the "fifth column" cleanup, all internal communication—telephones, letters and telegrams—were stopped. Voluntary police were pressed into service.

At one large building, police climbed to the roof and dealt with a man who had signaled to enemy planes.

All important buildings were under heavy guard and revolvers were trained on anyone entering them until they could establish their identity.

No planes were sighted over the city up to early afternoon and there were no new reports of bombings.

British subjects remaining in the city were advised to leave by the last official boat May 12.

Germans in Paris Interned for War

By the Associated Press

Paris, May 14

Germans and residents of German origin in the Paris area were assembled in a stadium outside the city today preparatory to internment in the interior for duration of the war.

Men between 17 and 55 were the first to be concentrated. Women without children were ordered to assemble tomorrow.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—The restrictive measures instituted against male enemy aliens and all other male aliens in certain British areas were interpreted here as essential to prevent any co-operation between possible German parachutists and would-be enemy spies in this country.

The police, acting upon orders by the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, yesterday began interning all male enemy aliens between 16 and 60 living on or near the south and east coast, from the north or Scotland to west of southampton.

They also ordered all other male aliens within these districts to report daily to the police, to refrain from using any motor vehicle—except a public conveyance—or bicycle, and to remain indoors from eight p. m. to six a. m. unless granted special exemption.

It is estimated that about three thousand persons of German or Austrian origin are affected by the internment order and eleven thousand are included under the new restrictions.

Hardships Admitted

While admitting that the new order will cause hardship to many innocent pro-British aliens who have been settled here for many years and to many of known anti-Nazi sympathies, the decree emphasises that it is a regretable necessity essential to the frustration of treasonable activities of any possible enemy agents. The new measures apply to a long strip of territory along the east and south coasts, which includes important industrial areas, many strategic harbors and naval dockyards—an area in which German parachutists would be most likely first to land.

The metropolitan area of London has been excluded from this order, presumably because effective measures have already been taken there.

The strongest precautions have been taken throughout the coastal area during the past days.

Emergency barricades have been erected beside many of the main roads. Armed sentries are guarding strategic points such as airports, railways and power stations. Mobile military detachments, fully armed, have been stationed at various points, road patrols have been established and all motor transport carefully checked.

Police Instructed

The police have been instructed what measures are to be taken to deal with parachutists. The military and Scotland Yard have worked out detailed plans to meet the emergency. The damage caused by German parachutists, first in Norway and to a lesser extent in the Netherlands and Belgium, has resulted in a number of suggestions for the organization throughout the country of an "observer corps," which will be ready to take immediate counter-action against parachutists or spies here.

Representatives of the British Legion have proposed that members of their organization who are ex-service men should be organized for such defensive purposes. Others have proposed that Air Raid Precautions workers should be armed to deal with the situation.

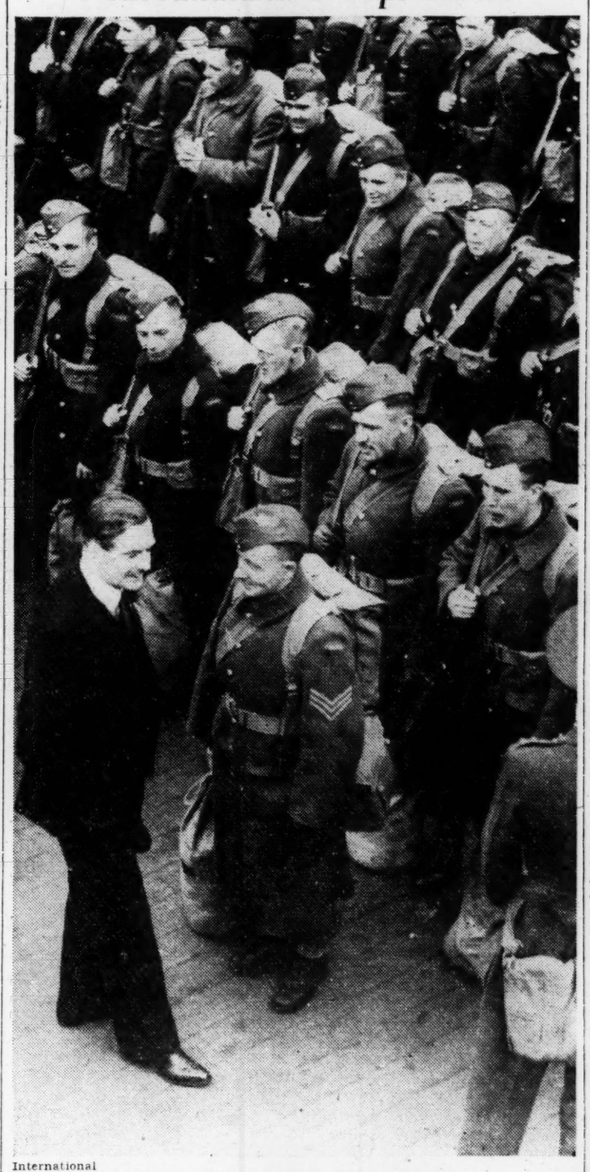
Whatever arrangements are made, such an observer corps would release many active soldiers now on the home front for service across the Channel.

Recent restrictions imposed on the Action, a Fascist weekly, and on the Daily Worker, a Communist organ, preventing these papers from being sent abroad, is another step toward silencing periodicals whose opinions might serve as useful propaganda for the enemy. Such action was taken against similar newspapers in the World War.

The decrees issued last week prescribed heavy penalties, including death sentence for treason, but there is a growing feeling that stronger precautionary measures should be taken.

This is summarized thus in the Times today: "We might be wiser still if we were to extend precautionary measures to possible Quislings in a more instant manner than is contemplated by the new treachery bill."

Newfoundland Troops Arrive



International

Anthony Eden Extends Greetings

First troops from this area as they arrived on quayside of a West Coast port

British Secret Fighting Plane Battles Germans in Lowlands

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Britain's new secret fighter plane, with guns mounted to protect it even from attack from below the tail, and a greater fire power than the famed British Hurricane, is being used in the air battles for supremacy over the Nazis over the Netherlands and Belgium.

British communiqués mention for the first time the new two-seater fighter, "Defiant," in telling of action over the Low Countries.

In addition to an unknown number of machine-guns firing from forward positions, the Defiant is equipped with a power-operated gun turret aft.

This new fighter, whose details are secret, was known to have been in large-scale production last winter, and is believed to have appeared in surprising numbers in air battles over the Lowlands where the Royal Air Force reported bringing down at least 135 German warplanes since Friday morning.

The Defiant is powered by a 1,030 horsepower Rolls Royce Merlin engine. It is a low wing, all-metal monoplane.

The British reported early last February that they had the new fighter in production as an answer to a new type of German fast, long-range bomber which was expected to make its appearance this spring.

The power-driven turret is designed to swing easily at high speeds, whereas ordinary turrets are difficult to operate because of the wind pressure. The turret permits a broadside attack on a formation of enemy planes.

Another new plane, a Bristol-Beaufort, described as the fastest twin-engined bomber in the world, took part in the attack on the German-occupied Waalhaven Airdrome, near Rotterdam. The Beaufort is said to be capable of "300 miles per hour plus."

The new bomber carries a crew of four—pilot, navigator, gunner, and radio operator—and has a power-operated gun turret amidships, with four guns mounted forward.

Specially designed for rapid manufacture, the Beaufort is known as the "jack of all trades" of the Royal Air Force. It can be used as an ordinary long-range bomber, torpedo bomber, or general reconnaissance plane.

Virginia Bridge Plan Under Defense Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Yorktown-Gloucester Point Bridge, if and when it is constructed, will be built with all possible consideration of national defense in view.

Gov. James H. Price said, following parlays with Federal officials, that the span must be designed in a way that will not impair the use of the vast naval anchorage in the mouth of the York River, or the Mine Base at Yorktown.

These considerations, he said, are being carefully studied before the question of rights of way across Government-controlled property is finally determined in Washington.

The Governor said he did not know whether any Federal aid might be available for construction purposes.

The bridge project is being studied by the Virginia Highway Department in connection with its plans under the Tidewater bridge-ferry act adopted by the 1940 General Assembly.

Nazis See Victory With 'Air Infantry'

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 14—For nearly a century major wars have tended to bog down into the earth—into trenches and concrete.

Concentrated efforts of military strategists have been to release the armies from immobility and restore the possibility of one quick motion, of thrust, counterthrust, and parry. Germany's military leaders, after four days of major western offensive, believe they have found the means to release their armies from protracted siege warfare.

To these tactics, as employed in Poland, some new devices, have been added. These make possible the swiftness of the German advance. They are the "air infantry" and the swift motorized columns which ignore communication lines and strike for key points deep within enemy lines. German officers are so elated with their success to date that they are now confident these weapons will be adequate to turn the whole French fortified system from the flanks, bringing the war to a swift conclusion.

Combination of Forces

Air infantry is a new name which which the Germany are applying both to parachute troops and to those landed behind the enemy lines from transport planes.

A combination of such forces has apparently been successful in the triangle southwest of the Hague and Rotterdam where the Germans obviously are well established with aerial communications. The method disclosed by this operation involves an initial landing of parachute troops at airports. When a landing field has been cleared, transports immediately arrive with larger numbers of soldiers who spread out and consolidate the district. Succeeding waves bring light artillery supplies.

Meanwhile motorized columns thrust through narrow openings in the defense lines unsuited to slower armies or armies dependent upon land communications. A combination of these tactics tends to nullify the value of heavy fortifications by transforming huge areas of great depth into a fighting zone where needls thrusts at rear points weaken front-line resistance.

As the Nazi Army proceeds to carry its tests to a final conclusion German press commentators, under red streamers hailing the capture of Liége in 48 hours instead of the 12 days required in the last war, are laboring diligently to inject a heavy ideological significance into what is estimated to be an omen of quick victory.

Ideas of Rising Age

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Director of the Foreign Office of the National Socialist Party, informs readers of the semi-official Völkischer Beobachter that with the armies are marching "ideas of the rising age against the crumbling and dilapidated slogans of hypocritical employees of international finance."

The Westfalische Landeszeitung calls the offensive a "counterblow against plutocracies" and "revolution against the last remaining plutocracies."

The press also assails the new British Cabinet terming it a group of old men united only by hate and reassuring the German people that Prime Minister Winston Churchill is a man "whom most Englishmen consider an unreliable adventurer enjoying certain popularity because he never has been taken seriously."

Any losses incident to the offensive have been shielded from the eyes of the German people who are obtaining from the press and radio a magnified picture of the easy success entailing greater air losses to the Allies than to the German Air Force.

German Mission

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler was described today by Robert Ley, German Labor Leader, as carrying out in the war a "God-given natural mission" to "bring Europe and the world to reason and thereby make Europe and the world happy."

"For us there is no retreat," he said, in an article in the newspaper Der Angriff under the heading "We March."

"It is our holy and unconquerable idea: we believe we must destroy madness and craziness, and in place of an ever-warring Europe—therefore a Europe doomed to destruction—replace it with an ordered, reasonable, and intelligent Europe."

Der Angriff, founded by Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels, now is the official organ of the German Labor Front comprising 2,600,000 workers.

Herr Ley asserted Britain "has not used its colonies and its world empire for the blessing of Europe, but as a curse on European nations and people and therefore against Europe and its interests."

"We German men of the present therefore must march as flag-bearers of a new and better world, a world of reason and intelligence, for us there is no retreat."

Italy Gets Clause To Cancel Fair Pact

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Italy today inserted a clause permitting it to cancel its contract with the New York World's Fair in the event of "international developments."

Vice-Admiral Giuseppe Cantu, Italian Commissioner to the Fair, signed the agreement after the clause was inserted, but said:

"I do not believe conditions will arise which will interfere."

Some of the Italian exhibits will not arrive until well in the summer.

Roosevelt and Taft Are Unopposed In The Ohio Primaries

By the Associated Press

Ohio Democrats and Republicans were voting today to throw their big blocs of National Convention delegates to President Roosevelt and Senator Robert A. Taft, respectively.

The two men were unopposed in Presidential primary balloting. The Democratic delegation, with 52 votes, was pledged nominally to National Committeeman Charles Sawyer as a "favorite son," but the party's state organization has bound it to support the President if he runs again.

The Ohio Republican delegation is the first one, aside from two district delegates in North Carolina, to be chosen formally for Senator Taft.

West Virginia Democrats also were picking an uninstructed 16-vote delegation, while in Connecticut a Republican convention was called together to select 16 delegates.

Maine Republicans yesterday nominated their first woman candidate for Congress. She is Mrs. Margaret Smith, who wants to complete the unexpired term of her late husband, Representative Clyde H. Smith. The Democrats did not enter a candidate for the special election June 3.

Roosevelt Favored

MINOT, N. D., May 14 (AP)—The North Dakota State Democratic Convention today instructed 16 delegates to party's national gathering, each with half a vote, to work for renomination of President Roosevelt. The convention adopted a resolution asking the delegates to vote as a unit.

Charles J. Vogel, Fargo, State Chairman, was re-elected National Committeeman, and Mrs. J. J. Nygaard of Jamestown, was eelcted National Committeewoman.

Farm Fund in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's 1938 farm program in the State of Virginia cost $4,729,044, according to figures just released here. The national total was $499,532,875.

$350,000,000 Plane Purchase

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—An Allied spokesman announced here yesterday that England and France have bought about $350,000,000 of American airplanes and airplane motors within the last four weeks.

René Pleven, French air expert of the Allied Purchasing Mission, gave the estimate. He said that $150,000,000 additional purchases had been made since Arthur Purvis, Director of the Mission, announced $20,000,000 of purchases two weeks ago.

The recent purchases have been of Lockheed, Consolidated and Martin planes. Earlier contracts were for Bell, Curtis-Wright and Douglas craft.

M. Pleven said additional contacts were near completion for North American and Boeing models. He estimated the Boeing contract would approximate $25,000,000.

The invasion of Holland and Belguim, M. Pleven told reporters, had not affected the plane purchasing program because the Allies already were buying all they could and asking the fastest possible deliveries.

Asked whether the planes were being delivered fast enough, he replied: "They are never fast enough."

Aircraft Orders

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Representatives of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation announced yesterday acceptance of new orders from the British and French Governments which brings the company's total backlog of unfilled orders to $70,000,000.

Included in the backlog is construction now under way for the United States Army of the "Liberator" model, a four-engined bomber with 300-mile-an-hour speed under heavy bomb load. The type recently has been released for export by the State Department.

Surplus Food Aids W. Virginia Needy

RICHMOND, Va. — Approximately 28,000,000 pounds of surplus food was distributed to needy West Virginia families in 1939 by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, it was announced.

Peyton H. Bray, Director of Commodity Distribution for the Department of Public Assistance, said the Corporation also purchased 204,300 bushels of West Virginia apples last year at a cost of about $142,700.

Relief recipients included undernourished school children who were served hot luncnes prepared in whole or in part from commodities made available by sponsoring groups.

Mr. Bray said an average of 42,700 State families unable to buy sufficient food to meet dietary requirements received comodity assistance, while 21,300 children in 377 schools participated in the hot lunch distribution.

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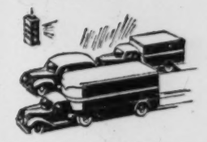
IF IT'S BORDEN'S, IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!

One of a series of messages on the National Transportation Situation.

Eastman Report Shows:

HIGHWAY USERS PAY THEIR SHARE!



PROVES HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION HEAVILY OVERTAXED, EXPLODING RAILROAD CLAIMS OF SUBSIDY. USERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES OVERPAID $387,966,000, REPORT STATES

● JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an exhaustive fact-finding study of transportation costs and taxes—a study covering seven years of research work—discloses that highway users in the United States are paying hundreds of millions of dollars in automotive taxes over and above their fair share of highway costs.

This report, just out of the United States Government printing office, and available through the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., is the result of a study begun when Mr. Eastman was Federal Coordinator of Transportation and concluded, with the financial aid of the railroads, when the office of Coordinator was abolished.

It completely explodes the contention of the railroads that highway users are "subsidized" by public funds. In the five-year period, 1933 to 1937, motor vehicle operators made overpayments of three hundred eighty-seven million, nine hundred sixty-six thousand dollars beyond total assignable costs for the period, Mr. Eastman finds.

Explodes "Public Utility" Theory

As was to be expected, Mr. Eastman completely destroyed the "Public Utility" or "Profit" theory of highway costs, used by the railroads in their endeavor to prove that highway users are subsidized. This railroad theory maintains that highways should be operated for profit. The Eastman report makes clear the fact that, "Highway improvements have been financed by taxpayers and users. This appears to make a tax charge (on investment) incongruous and to result in substantially a form of double taxation—(1) for the provision of facilities—(2) for the privilege of using them."

Railroads, Not Highway Users, Subsidized

While the highway users have more than paid their way, the railroads, the report shows, have been subsidized to the extent of one billion, two hundred and eighty-two million dollars.

Highway costs outstripped tax revenue up to 1927, but this deficit has long since been wiped out by the overpayments from highway users.

Mr. Eastman's report is all the more illuminating when it is remembered that he does not give highway users credit for two billion dollars paid to the federal government in gasoline and other taxes, nor for approximately a billion dollars of automotive tax funds legally diverted to non-highway purposes. He also charges motorists 4¼% interest on "unamortized highway investment," regardless of whether or not the capital outlay was obtained by borrowing.

A VICTORY for the PUBLIC

● *The Eastman report is a real victory for the public. It spikes the insidious contention that highway transportation is subsidized and thus destroys the chief basis for the attempt to increase taxes on highway haulers.*

For the general public, this means a set-back for the forces which are trying to increase taxation and consequently transportation costs . . . Higher transportation costs cannot help but mean higher commodity costs. Higher commodity costs come out of the pocketbooks of the citizens. Higher transportation costs mean higher cost of living and higher cost of doing business. Mr. Eastman has clearly shown that there is far more need to reduce the taxes on highway transportation than to increase them. His report, therefore, is a real victory for the public who in the end must pay the bills.

No Damage to Highways

Another railroad argument to the effect that heavy trucks unduly damage modern pavements and therefore should be heavily taxed, is also exploded. The report states: "The railroads have not made out a case for the specific differences which they believe exist between the costs of pavements required for the various sizes of vehicles."

In a preface to the report Mr. Eastman states: "The railroads have had the opportunity to express to me, both orally and in writing their view on the highway carriers. Their contentions impress me as being carried to extreme limits." In these few words he sums up his conclusions on the efforts of the railroads to saddle more taxes on the highway users. The report offers hope for the reductions of the highway users' automotive tax burden which now amounts to more than one billion, six hundred million dollars a year.

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Rome 'Pressure Short of War' Being Applied Against Allies

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 14—Italy is seeking to bring the "maximum pressure short of war" against the Allies. The Italian object is clearly to create a diversion on the Alpine and Mediterranean fronts and thereby aid Germany in its attack in the West.

Italian actions apparently are planned to be just sufficiently menacing so the Allies will be forced to strengthen their troops on the Italian border and leave their sea forces in the Mediterranean undiminished.

To this end, every means of official statement, militant press warfare, and petty irritation has been brought to bear.

Premier Mussolini yesterday received Marshal Rudolfo Graziani, the Italian Chief of Staff, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Undersecretary of War, and Gen. Pietro Pintor and Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni. He "charged them," according to an official account, "with carrying out still further the perfecting" of military preparation on Italy's western Alpine frontier facing France.

Earlier, Admiral Domenigo Cavagnari, Undersecretary of the Navy, gave a comprehensive and impressive review of Italian preparedness to the Senate. This was followed by the overnight appearance of thousands of posters on all the principal streets of Rome pouring scorn on Britain for its defeat in Norway.

Next came a detailed report to Il Duce from Economic War Minister Pietro Marchi on "arbitrary and intolerable" actions of the British blockade control against Italy. Obviously, this document had been held in reserve for some time, since it detailed scores of delays and penalties to Italian shipping since the outbreak of war. Special emphasis was laid on "absurd cases" where the same vessels were repeatedly stopped at different control stations, and Britan was charged with deliberately seeking to break Italian commerce in addition o waging a blockade. Damages were put at $50,000,000 in more than 800 cases of searching and delaying of Italian ships.

Press Attack Renewed

Over the week end press commenators and editorial writers had been more cautious about the war on the Low Countries than during the earlier Norwegian campaign. They showed a disposition to wait and see what the outcome would be. But now all reticence seems to have been dropped and hot words about the Allied blockade and the oppresison of Italy are being served up in earnest.

Sorrowful and encouraging messages sent by the Pope to sovereigns of invaded countries leaving no doubt where the Roman Catholic Church stood on this latest extension of the war, were not printed by any Italian newspapers except that of the Vatican itself, L'Osservatore Romano. Axis enthusiasts at many points seived copies or effectively harried persons seeking to buy it.

Meanwhile, organized street demonstrations have been numerous, the largest occurring in the Piazza Venezia under Il Duce's balcony. In the course of these demonstrations zealots rudely forced a number of shopkeepers and hotel managers to remove words in English from public view. In one case a hotel had to drop the word Anglo from its name.

Students Demonstrate

Thousands of students demonstrated against France and Great Britain. Armed troops stood guard before a huge throng in front of the French Embassy after about 5,000 others had massed under Premier Mussolini's balcony and clamored in vain for a speech.

A column of several thousand schoolboys marched to the French Embassy through congested downtown streets.

They carried a coffin wrapped in the French flag with an umbrella on top, a cariacature of France labeled "Poor Chamberlain's Fisherwoman" and another of England with the title, "Her Boy Friend."

Besides Italian flags, the students had one big swastika banner and another with the legend, "Down with the French Republic."

All signs indicate that this campaign of obviously inspired unrest will increase before it diminishes. Now is clearly the time for a major Axis demonstration if the Axis is to be worth anything to its partners. Therefore those who have been predicting that Italy soon will enter the war on Germany's side have many fresh facts to support their position. It is even suggested that Germany has not yet struck with all its force on the West and plans a big flanking movement on the Maginot Line under cover of an attack on the Low Countries. If such is the case, the opportunity for a joint Axis stroke of lightning character has not yet passed.

Steadying Factors

Nevertheless there remain important steadying factors which cause the majority of neutral observers to believe that Italy is not planning to follow its words with war now.

Most important of all is this strategic consideration—Italy is warning the Allies that it may fight. If this threat were meant seriously it would be contrary to all the rules of modern lightening war.

Americans Warned

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that Ambassador William Phillips in Rome was calling to the attention of American citizens in Italy the same kind of notice and warning to leave that has been given in other European countries now at war.

Americans in Italy on Jan. 1, according to State Department figures, numbered 19,561.

The notice and warning given Americans in other countries in Europe was to the effect that, conditions being serious, they had better leave while communications were still open.

ROME, May 14 (AP)—The French Government was reported in political circles today to have sent a formal note to Italy. The contents were not disclosed.

In foreign quarters belief was expressed that the note dealt with Italian complaints against the Franco-British contraband control.

Extent of German Advance

By a Staff Artist

Arrows Indicate Main Points of Attack

Shaded areas show how far the Nazi troops have penetrated Low Countries.

Low Countries' Armies Falling Back

Continued from Page 1

landed in one of the opening moves of the Lowland invasion May 10.

Nazis Claim Two-thirds

The Germans, claiming to be in possession of two-thirds of the Netherlands, said that their southern column had established contact with the troops in Rotterdam, and that they had pierced the Grebbe Line between Amersfoort and Rhenen and were advancing toward Utrecht.

To penetrate this far across the country, virtually cutting it in two, the heavily-motorized German column apparently had forced its way through the defense system in the Peel marshes, across the Maas River from the German border.

Gaining the bridge at Moerdijk put them in control of a vital line of communication. This bridge, which spans the Hollandsch Diep, not only connects the northern and southern portions of the country, but also is on the principal railway line between Belgium and the Netherlands' principal cities.

The Netherlanders were hoping for Allied relief from the German pressure, at least in the South, as they held their main flood defenses. French troops two days ago were said to have contacted the Germans in the eastern portion of North Brabant, the province which borders on Belgium, and today they were said to be receiving reinforcements.

French Help Not Known

But the authorities did not know whether the French even with reinforcements, were on hand in sufficient numbers to be able to cope with the German column.

The Germans boasted that they had destroyed more than 1,000 enemy airplanes in the past three days. German air losses were described as comparatively small. French official sources said the Germans had lost at least 400 planes up to noon yesterday.

The French-Luxembourg and French-Belgium border up to the Point Mezières-Charleville has been reached nearly everywhere and crossed in many places, a German communiqué said. "Under the protection of continuously attacking German fighting planes, Stukas (dive bombers), and destroyer-plane units and under their crushing effects we succeeded in crossing the Meuse also on French soil."

The Germans claimed to have penetrated Belgium's Albert Canal defenses at several points in the vicinity of Hasselt and Maastricht.

German troops were reported to be widening these breaches steadily despite strong resistance.

The defensive strength of the so-called "Holland fortification system" (the Grebbe Line) had been flanked, the Germans said, by a movement which has cut the country in two.

This movement was executed by swift moving armored forces which were said to have swept westward from a point south of the border City of Arnheim and established contact with German parachute troops landed at Rotterdam in the first day of fighting.

London dispatches said that Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, congratulated all commanders and their troops today on the "admirable manner" in which they had advanced.

German Ships Seized

A naval authority said that the Netherlands officials seized 19 German merchant ships in the East Indies and seven in the West Indies. He added that five other German ships were mined and sunk by Norwegians or scuttled or set afire by their crews between May 6 and May 11.

A British dispatch quoted the Norwegian High Command as saying that additional Allied troops had been landed at Bjerkvik, Norway, south of the ore port of Narvik, where the Allies are besieging a German garrison.

Santa Rosa Youth Wins in Speaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—James Lee, sophomore in the Santa Rosa High School, won the dramatic declamation title of the United States at Terre Haute, Ind., at a convention of the National Forensic League, in which more than 1,000 students competed, representing the high schools of the nation. Winning of the award came as a climax to several days of intensive competition of dramatic talent.

Mr. Lee was one of six Santa Rosa students who made the trip to Terre Haute in company with Glenn Guymon, director of dramatics in the high school. Far from being a veteran, he has had but two semesters of dramatic work. He earns his way through school as a paper carrier.

Belgian King Voices Gratitude to Pope

BRUSSELS, May 14 (AP)—The Brussels radio announced today that King Leopold III had replied to a message of sympathy from Pope Pius XII in a telegram saying:

"I have been deeply moved by the telegram which Your Holiness has been gracious enough to send me after the brutal aggression of which my country has become a victim.

"I express to you my own and the Belgian people's profound gratitude."

Huge Resources of Low Countries Help Augment Allies' War Chest

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—Germany's invasion of the Low Countries has greatly increased the financial and economic war potential of the Allies, despite the possible temporary embarrassment to Britain as far as certain foodstuff supplies are concerned.

The Allies have now considerably increased their joint gold reserves, the sterling bloc has been considerably strengthened by the inclusion of the Netherlands guilder and the Belgian belga, and, most important of all, by the addition of colonial empires possessing valuable minerals and raw materials.

The invasion of a country in earlier wars almost invariably meant that the invader obtained the gold reserves of the invaded country and other financial securities.

But in this war and in the crises which preceded it, Germany has so often cried "wolf" that the smaller neutrals have had opportunities to remove their gold reserves to safety.

This has happened to both the Netherlands Bank and the National Bank of Belgium.

Their joint gold reserves have been in process of transportation ever since last summer.

Belgian Treasure on Coast

Together they total £200,000,000, but by the end of 1939 Amsterdam was reported to have only £7,000,000, in gold, while 95 per cent of the Belgian gold reserves have been transferred to London or New York, the remainder being in bombproof shelters 200 feet deep near Ostend on the Belgian coast, from which it was to be removed immediately the German troops crossed the frontier. Germany has in fact benefitted little from its aggressions in the way of increasing its gold reserves. It is estimated that it has only obtained gold to the value of £13,000,000—and that on the assumption that the Reich secured all the Danish reserves.

In addition to these gold reserves, the Allies have also secured vast foreign exchange reserves held by the Netherlands and Belgiun, assuming that their owners can get away safely.

Two actions, one by the United States and the other by Britain, will help to prevent Germany's getting hold of any of these securities.

One was President Roosevelt's order freezing the credits of the Low Countries in the United States and the other was the British decree making sale of foreign-owned securities subject to license by the Treasury so as to prevent the liquidation of any sterling or international securities which might fall into German hands.

The total gold reserves of the Allies — Britain, France, Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxenburg — are now estimated to amount to more than £1,300,000,000, most of which is held against credits in the United States for urgent war materials.

Germany's last reported total was £6,650,000, most of which meanwhile has probably been spent on goods bought in Italy and Russia.

Equally important with the acquisition of gold supplies is the extension of the sterling area to include the Low Countries and their colonies.

Assuming that the Franco-British currency arrangement will now be extended, it will mean considerable easing of the drain upon the Allies foreign exchange reserves, which formerly had to finance imports such as oil, rubber, and copper from these colonies.

For example, France paid $25,000,000 a year—in dollars—for copper to Union Miniere, a Belgian concern.

Rich Material Sources

Netherlands and Belgian colonies are among the world's richest sources of supply of raw materials and minerals essential to the prosecution of war and in fact to many branches of industrial activity everywhere.

Copper from the Katanga mines in the Belgian Congo, tin, rubber, oil, and seeds from the Netherlands Indies have now become a potential means for increasing the Allied foreign exchange resources.

These wealthy colonial empires, far removed from German assault, will help pay for Allied purchases of essential war materials in the United States and elsewhere, since presumably they will be used to purchase war materials for the Netherlands and Belgian forces.

When it is seen that the Allies, by these new additions, furthermore, now secure almost the world monopoly of rubber and of the most valuable kind of tin, it is easy to realize that the change will also involve far-reaching reorganization of the economic side of the war, so as to utilize fully these new assets in world economy.

In fact it is already clear that while Herr Hitler's latest aggression has removed the friction caused by rationing of neutrals so as to prevent their re-exporting to Germany, that step also brings into clearer relief the problem of surplus commodities now piling up in the world.

What is to be done with them is undoubtedly the Allies' greatest economic problem ahead, since, despite the great Allied purchases in various parts of the world, to prevent these products reaching the Third Reich, the British blockade means exclusion from world trade of more than 150,000,000 consumers.

Every extension of Herr Hitler's dominion increases the area blockaded.

From the viewpoint of food supplies, the German invasion of the Low Countries means a considerable reduction in the produce received from the European continent. Thus, since the German invasion of the Netherlands, Britain must do without its former regular supply of 14,000,000 eggs, 13,000 hundredweights of butter, 1,000 tons of condensed milk, and 50 tons of bacon a week.

In addition, from Belgium there came each week 200,000 eggs and 2,000 tons of maize.

The earlier invasion of Denmark also meant reduction in British food stocks, and last week the Food Minister, Lord Woolton, stated that the butter ration might be reduced from half a pound to a quarter of a pound per person per week.

If so, he added, present stocks will be adequate.

Press reports also speak of reduction of the sugar ration from three-quarters to half a pound per person per week.

Fleets Now Help Allies

The Netherlands, it might also be pointed out, was before the war the United States' sixth best customer, buying goods—mainly fertilizers, grain, and agricultural machinery—to the value of £24,000,000 annually.

Belgium took £19,000,000 pounds worth of goods.

Another gain for the Allies has been that the merchant fleets of the Netherlands and Belgium are now no longer neutral. These together with the Norwegian and much of the Danish mercantile marine, in Allied hands, considerably increase their shipping.

But most of the Allied gains are here viewed from a long distance, while Herr Hitler is undoubtedly considering only immediate military successes, particularly the plan not only for overcoming the Low Countries, but also for striking at Britain, which he considers would, if successful, not only give him control of the Continent, but also reduce all losses to nothing.

Make Your Rock Garden Natural

Rock Gardens, as a few rocks stuck in here and there, are definitely on the way out. They never were very artistic.

If you have natural rocks in your garden, you always can have a rock garden. Or if you have a barren corner which perplexes you, you can build a rock garden there and make it a place of enchantment. Only don't stick in a lot of small stones and some plants without any thought of making it look natural and call it a rock garden.

When we first moved to our present home we discovered "rock gardens" at the foot of two oak trees. They were not too bad but they were not good either, for they did not look natural. We—as an improvement society of one—started digging out the rocks but soon found that some of them were very natural indeed. They "grew" there and were of such size that only a Samson—or a derrick—could budge them.

Founded on a Rock

One of our oaks literally was founded on a rock. It looked much more attractive, though, after most of the smaller stones had been removed and we had planted a nest of ferns near the big main rock next to the tree. Ferns will grow in the shade and look attractive most of the summer, which was what we needed in that particular spot. We planted violets too, that bloom early before the leaves are out, as does perennial candytuft.

Perennial candytuft is a joy to have, whether you have rocks or just a plain garden. In early spring, while the sun still shines down through bare branches, the flowers rise from their flat beds of green leaves and blossom into bunches of pretty white florets which look attractive in the garden and are fine for cutting.

Lilies of the valley will do well in a shady rock garden, and some of the sedums will grow there but will not blossom. Ajuga, with spires of purple flowers that bloom in May, is most satisfactory. It is an avaricious creeper whether it has sun or shade, rocks, or just plain dirt.

So much for our shady rock garden. The other one received about three fourths of the day's sun and we could have any variety of flowers we chose. We kept some of the yellow spring alyssum (Alyssum Saxatile) which was already there and bought a new kind with silvery leaves and pale yellow blossoms. We found pink ground phlox which we kept until we could fill in with choicer plants, but which we transplanted to the other side of the oak tree so it wouldn't clash with the alyssums.

At the side of one of the natural rocks we planted dianthus, which grows from a rather woody main stem into a great mass of silvery green leaves like those of carnations. Sometime in June the plant becomes a mass of pink or white fragrant flowers which last for weeks, with more sparse bloom during the rest of the summer. Dianthus is usually not listed as a rock garden plant, nor as a plant for acid soil (which we have), but nothing could be lovelier than our numerous species of it trailing over the big rocks in our garden.

Daphne is an excellent shrubby plant to establish among rocks. Give it a home on a slight incline where it will get good drainage, and sun, and some protection from winter winds. You will delight in its fragrant pink blossoms. Plant coral bells, too, in your rock garden, and the new dwarf signet marigold with its lacy foliage and tiny yellow single blossoms which are fine for cutting and bloom practically till frost.

Azaleamum is fine if you have a slightly acid soil and fairly good-sized rocks. The flowers start blooming much earlier than chrysanthemums and last the rest of the summer. Cerastium, commonly known as "snow-in-summer" has delicate white woolly foliage to blend with rocks, and a mass of snowy flowers from which it gets its name. Some of the perennial bachelor's buttons (varieties of Centaurea), are like large editions of the annual by that name and add a touch of vivid blue to your garden.

Creeping Plants

For some of the creeping plants tuck in a bit of old-fashioned myrtle (Vinca). It creeps over rocks, and blooms in sun or shade, one of the first flowers you will find after the snow melts. New varieties of this plant sound intriguing: Bright Eyes, white with a rose eye; Twinkles, a soft blush pink; and Willie Winkie, in bright rose.

Sedums mix well with other plants and there are any number of interesting species. Most of them will bloom if they are allowed to grow in the sun, tiny white or yellow flowers, making a delightful contrast to their fleshy leaves.

Most important is to make your rock garden look natural, using a few larger rocks rather than a lot of insignificant ones, and placing them advantageously so they look as if they "grew there."

—Emily Seaber Parcher.

A regular Tuesday feature

Flight of The Hague Cabinet Emphasizes Grave Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 14—Arrival in London today of the entire Netherlands Cabinet, following that of Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana yesterday, emphasizes the gravity of the military position in the Low Countries.

In announcing the moving of the Government as well as royal family to Great Britain, Dr. Michiels van Verdunyen, Netherlands Minister in London, disclosed that the Queen and cabinet decided to cross the English Channel after the Germans had in some way discovered the secret destination—in Zeeland—to which they had originally intended to withdraw.

The Queen, it was revealed here, agreed to leave her capital only with greatest reluctance and only upon the insistence of the Netherlands Commander-in-Chief after clear evidence had been discovered of specific German attempts to capture the Queen.

Both the Queen and Prince Bernhard hope to return to the Netherlands as soon as circumstances permit, according to the Netherlands Minister's statement.

"We hope with British and French help to be able to continue the struggle and it is our intention to fight to the last man," the Minister declared.

Why Queen Fled

AMSTERDAM, May 14 (AP)—Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands armed forces, said today the course of military operations caused Queen Wilhelmina and her ministers to remove the Government to a safer place "to assure the rule of all parts of the Kingdom."

The Commander, now the highest representative in Holland of the Netherlands Government, pointed out in a proclamation that Netherlands jurisdiction includes important possessions overseas.

Duchess in Paris

PARIS, May 14 (AP)—The Grand Duchess Charlotte, ruler of German-invaded Luxemburg, accompanied by the Prince Consort and their children, arrived in Paris late last night. The party is tsaying incognito at a large hotel in the center of the city.

Westinghouse Honored by Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 14—A Pullman car went into service today, named for George Westinghouse, the man who 69 years ago installed the first airbrake on a train of cars. Though the honor is late the welcome was warm.

The presidents of the veteran employees' associations of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, S. C. McConahey and E. W. Simpson, respectively, took part in a ribbon cutting ceremony that formally started the new car on its regular run on the Pennsylvania Railroad's "Clevelander," between Washington and Cleveland. George Munro, Secretary of the Airbrake veterans, with 50 years' service, made a short dedication address.

Included among the veterans participating in the ceremony was Thomas Campbell, oldest living airbrake employee, who helped make the first airbrake casting and for years was superintendent of the brass foundry of the company's Wilmerding plant. The ceremony was witnessed by officials of both Westinghouse companies and executives of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pullman Company.

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. . . said the Scottie to the Scotch Pine
"Here 'tis but the bye-end o' May, an' ye're as frusty as ma ain back! There's summat verra wrang wi' ye; an' I'm awa' tae see th' maister an' ask him tae ca' in the arrborists wha did siccan grrand worrk on my freend th' weepin willow. They'll find ye're trouble, mon—an' mak' an end o' it!"
Not every tree can have a faithful Scottie to guard its welfare—but the owner of any New England tree may freely call us in for inspection and consultation.
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Decorative Arts Antiques

American Spires a Native Type—Shop and Gallery Notes

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

American Spires —And Wren's

By George Francis Marlowe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A beautiful Wren spire!" How often we have heard one of our early New England churches or their spires so described. I always wonder why. To be sure, both Wren and our early builders made use of the so-called classic orders, and the Americans very likely drew some inspiration from published drawings of London churches. As a matter of fact, much of our Colonial work resembles, rather, that of Gibbs in its greater delicacy.

Wren's labors ended in 1723 and most of our churches were built after that date; and in their chief outstanding difference lies much of their merit. Wren's architecture was of stone; ours, an architecture of wood. Even in his smaller domestic work, the mouldings and ornament followed to a great extent the classic proportions of the English Renaissance, largely inspired by the renaissance of Italy.

The ornamental detail of our own early designers and builders, while adapted in most cases from the old classic models, was perfectly fitted to their own materials in hand. Hence they actually produced a living art, not merely a slavish copying of something but ill-suited to their use.

A New Grace In Spires

Note the grace and elegance of proportion of any of our early New England churches. The cornice has conventional crown and bed moulding, perhaps with modillions and dentils or other ornament suggested by a classic pattern. Yet there is entirely original design—a design for wood and not for stone. Study the proportions of porch columns, their slender and well-turned shafts, lighter than the most delicate classic orders, with finely moulded capitals and bases. All this is a true architecture of wood, or of wood with brick or stone.

Compare the spire of the Park Street Church in Boston with that of Christ Church, Newgate. The column proportions of the second order of Wren's spire, the curved pediments below, and the mouldings of all the cornices are heavier and with greater projections—an architecture of stone. There is delicacy in the two orders of the beautifully proportioned cupola-like church tower at Manchester, Massachusetts. Compare it with the tower of St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge; or the octagonal belfry of this other Massachusetts church and Wren's St. James Garlickhithe, or the famous St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside.

A Boston Example

In Boston, the same comparison may be made between Park Street Church and King's Chapel, though the latter is still without its spire. The portico, cornice and other details are of stone proportions, and though the columns are actually of wood painted and sanded, few people realize it. Harrison, an English architect, had designed a stone church and probably wanted stone columns, no doubt in this case influenced by his familiarity with Wren's London churches. There was difficulty in raising funds for completing the building, however, which accounts for his design for the spire never having been carried out.

The interior of King's Chapel is strikingly suggestive of some of the London churches of a corresponding period.

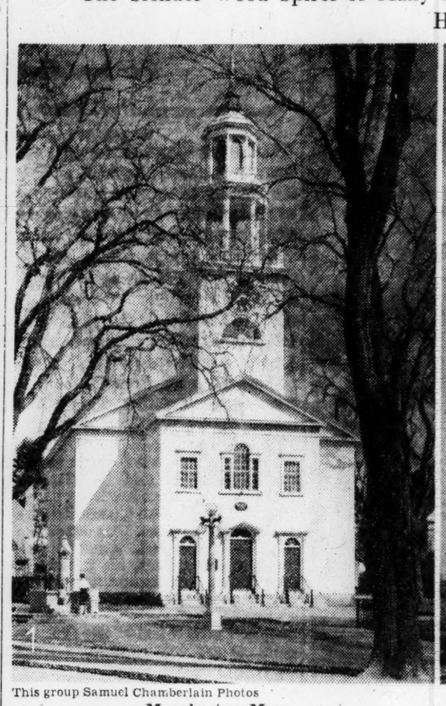
Much interior work of Wren's smaller churches, like those of America's Colonial period, was of wood, with a natural finish, or painted light gray, cream, or gray green. In the richer English parishes of that time there is much fine carving of altar-pieces, pulpits, etc., a good deal of it by the famous Grinling Gibbons. Most of this work was scaled somewhat heavier than in the interiors of American Colonial churches. We find interiors show much the same feeling for material and corresponding delicacy of scale as does exterior work. Panel mouldings, columns and pilasters of gallery and pulpit, sounding-board, gallery stairs are examples of this.

Why is it all a neglected art now, this work of some gentleman amateur, or country carpenter and joiner who found his inspiration in the "Builders Assistant" or some such quaint volume, with its crude outlines of mouldings and diagrams of the orders? To be sure, the accomplished architect of today sometimes can produce as good or better buildings, though many of them seem to lack an indescribable charm that is found in the old ones. Worst of all was the wooden "Gothic" of the '70s, a travesty on all that went before.

Of all Sir Christopher Wren's many buildings, which included some sixty other London churches rebuilt after the great fire, we know of just one of his designs that was for a building on this side of the Atlantic—the so-called Wren building at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia.

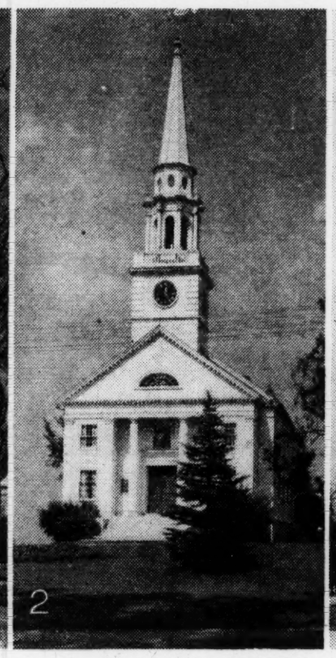
Even in this case, Wren's actual drawings have never been found, though we have it on the authority of a contemporary that he made the design. At any rate, it has much of the character of a good deal of Wren's work—a character rather different from that of most of the contemporary "Colonial" architecture of the locality. And it is the only building in America which we have any reason to connect with the name of Wren.

The Slender Wood Spires of Many American Churches Are Attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, Yet Comparison of Them With His Stone Spires in London Shows Little Resemblance Exists



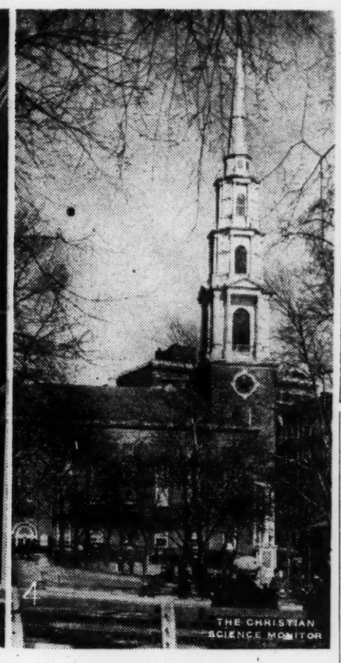
This group Samuel Chamberlain Photos

Manchester, Mass



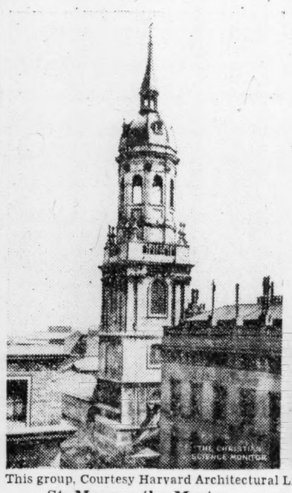
A Massachusetts Church

Center Church, New Haven



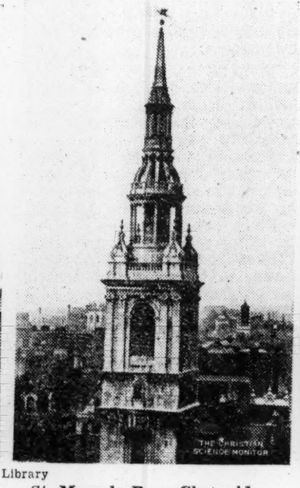
Park Street, Boston

Typical Spires of Christopher Wren's London Churches



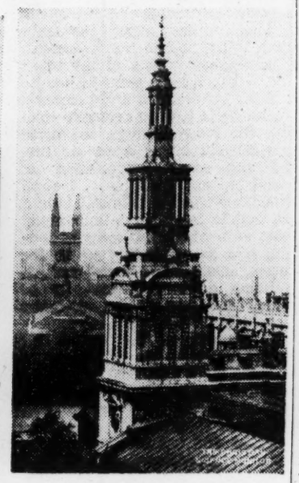
This group, Courtesy Harvard Architectural Library

St. Magnus the Martyr



St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside

St. James, Garlickhithe



Christ Church, Newgate

Worsinger Photo

Narrow strips of wood, strongly held together by lacing cords, make adaptable material for numerous uses in home furnishing. Different types of the product form: a screen; parts of a chair; column and shade for a lamp; cylindrical supports for table top.

A Parade of Styles

By Dorothy Grafly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Five generations of Philadelphians lived with the furniture, the silver and chinaware, that round out the survey of 200 years contained in the "Life in Philadelphia" exhibition, on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art as its contribution to the bicentennial celebration of the University of Pennsylvania.

Groupings are arranged chronologically and show matured styles of the several periods, so utterly different that the development of the later from the preceding seems unaccountable. Earliest of the Queen Anne pieces are two walnut side chairs; others in the pre-1760 group are a walnut lowboy once owned by Daniel and Lowry Jones Wister, and still in the Wister family; a walnut highboy, and mahogany side table and side chairs upholstered in original needlepoint of transitional design.

More elegant are the groupings in the Chippendale - Hepplewhite room, with their air of refinement and comfortable living. Particularly aristocratic is a group of Philadelphia Chippendale furniture with ornate carving from the crest of the beautifully proportioned highboy to the repetitive design-motif of the claw and ball which seem applied as a period signature to highboy, chairs, and tables alike. Over a side table hangs the dual portrait of the daughters of Robert Morris at chess, by Gilbert Stuart, painted in 1795.

The typical Hepplewhite tea table and chairs set under a portrait of the artist's family by Joseph Wright. The design trend was swinging toward the later Empire style, although it still clung to Chippendale characteristics. The tea table, set with blue and white Canton china, is extremely delicate.

A few years later came the Empire style, with its heavier cabinet construction, and its delight in gilt ornament and marble tops. This wrote finis to the Colonial era. On the table stand two contemporary American porcelain urns by Tucker and Hemphill of Philadelphia. Further accenting the era's taste is a painting by John Lewis Krimmel, 1814, showing the city's Centre Square on July Fourth.

For the Victorian period, the museum presents a grouping typical of the years from 1865 to 1875. Following the Empire penchant for marble-topped tables, legs and supports took on curves and ornate carving. Victorian cabinetmakers produced the table centered in the group under a typical painting of the period, Thomas Hovenden's "Breaking Home Ties."

Tabasco

While tabasco is the name of a well-known and fiery sauce that goes with meats, the name has also been for a long time a name for mahogany of superior quality produced in the state of Tabasco, Mexico.

An Unseen Value

Good glues incorporate one of the unseen values in good furniture. Some glues are almost indestructible and impervious to moisture and these are used in the production of good furniture.

Shop and Gallery Notes

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

Among the many displays here, that attract and inform those concerned with home building and furnishing, the new quarters of PEDAC Galleries should not be missed. Their new location is in the International Building, Rockefeller Center. The enterprise exhibits a wide variety of decorative materials, from glass building blocks to silverware and from mattresses to pianos, manufacturers engaging space according to the needs of their products. Carpets require more room than lamps, and furniture demands one or more rooms, while an alcove is enough for rubber shower curtains.

One of the exhibits that attracted my attention some months ago, and again this week, is a screen made of vertical wood strips about the width of one's finger, laced together with small, strong cords. Called Woodweave, it is so securely, yet flexibly, laced that it makes a substantial curved screen that stands steadily by itself, and is usable wherever the familiar paneled screen is placed.

Now I notice that there has been considerable development of the idea, and that wood strips of several widths and many lengths are woven the same way, according to the use the material is intended for. Its extremely simple and strong construction seems to suit very well the moods of modern furnishing, where delicate and fussy things do not appear at home. I am told that this Woodweave comes in six or seven colors besides natural, black and white, so the color-choice factor has been provided for. The way these screens might soften hard lines and angles of a modern interior offers interesting possibilities to the interior decorator. It is made of basswood, in sheets up to 20 feet square. Its application to furniture is shown in group here—screen, chair, table, lamp-shade and column being made of it.

Every little while we hear of some new use for rubber, the number multiplying since sponge types were introduced. So it's no surprise to learn that rubber mattresses are on the market, promoted by two or more of the leading tire-makers. It may be that coming generations are to sleep on rubber, as well as ride and walk on it. At this point it seems to me a novelty that needs time to prove its worth. That these mattresses keep the sleeper warmer in winter and cooler in summer, and that they will outwear the better familiar construction, and are more comfortable, are broad claims that I shall be glad to see realized by users, who are the final impartial judges. The outcome may require years.

* * *

The ingenuity and taste of those who devise displays of interior decoration schemes and materials has often stirred my admiration, most recently in one of the arrangements here in PEDAC. Space is costly in a fine Fifth Avenue building such as this, and whoever can make a satisfying and complete picture of a room's entire outfitting in less than two square yards, has not only saved money but achieved an artistic success.

It is my impression that each of the little alcoves that stands for a room measures no more than three feet by four, and the series of them takes in a whole house of eight or ten rooms. A watercolor sketch on the back wall pictures the whole room; a single piece of furniture—chair or small table—sets the key to the scheme; walls, floor and ceiling are in chosen materials and colors; drapery and upholstery fabrics are hung in varying easy folds that allow both high and low lights; kitchen and bath are compactly expressed.

Complete houses have come to be a commonplace form of display, relieved by the variety that the numerous styles and grades of furnishings that can be used. These still draw crowds, which may be the promoters' index of their value. But in them everything is obvious and explicit, making no demands on the imagination. Unfamiliar with the much-mentioned "psychology" of advertising, I assume such A, B, C demonstrations are proven to be good business. Still, it is possible that the subtlety and graceful implications of such presentations as this one of PEDAC's may have a strong and undiscovered appeal to the average customer, as well as to the more discriminating class.

* * *

"Live in a Garden" is the theme by which Lord & Taylor introduces slip covers to spring and summer customers, developing it through four rooms with lively variations. In a bedroom the same chintz is used on chairs and coverlet, and the floral pattern in dull reds and greens is appliqued on the gauze draperies. In the dining room, seat covers and draperies are the same fabric, with Chippendale furniture. The living room covers have two combinations of the same pattern, rhododendrons in grayed white and green on white ground; also on black. A departure is found in the living-dining room, where draperies are of the same pattern as is used on the chairs, but in a much reduced size that is better suited to the place. Fireplaces are usually a decorative problem during warm months, but it is nicely disposed of in three cases here. Simple wire screens are fitted to the openings and a potted vine of strong foliage is set before each one to partly cover the wires.

In the same store, bedroom sets were placed against simple walls on three sides, the fourth side wide open on an aisle from which the sets could be seen, at right and left. This plan exhibits about 30 sets, and seems a method midway between the sometimes distracting loftlike showing, and completely furnished bedrooms in the manner of those featuring slip covers, mentioned above.

There is, assuredly, an art of display. Customers may find it to be a by-product of their interest in things displayed. Sometimes it has been for me the greater attraction.

Pewter Collectors Discuss Tavern Pewter

Northampton

The program committee of the Pewter Collectors' Club seems to have a peculiarly happy ability for selecting subjects and places for its monthly gatherings. This was evinced again at the April meeting, held at Wiggins' Tavern here the subject very suitably being Tavern Pewter. Saturday at 2 p. m. is a favorable time for these assemblies, the more so if attendance involves a motor drive through beautiful country as spring is coming on, and spiced by knowledge that an excellent lunch will be found waiting.

Whatever the incentive, there was a larger attendance than usual, but there's no doubt the program was no more of an attraction than the prospect of an afternoon spent within the Hotel and Tavern that have become famous for unobtrusive and genuine personal hospitality. Here the best traditions of the term landlord seem to have been revived and established.

The first speaker was Mrs. Mary Moore, introduced by the President, Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, as "Chief Show-er Around-er" of the establishment. Which was understood to mean that Mrs. Moore was head of the hostess staff. This provides escorts for visitors on the rounds that show them through the numerous buildings, and explain the various collections of antiques which give authentic old-time atmosphere to the public rooms of Mr. Wiggins' Tavern.

Personalities Surround Them

Mrs. Moore believes that those who acquire antiques of any sort should associate them intelligently with the characters and ways of living of the people who used them. Such a human connection adds greatly to the significance and interest of things which otherwise might be thought merely rarities, or pieces of good craftsmanship. Several pewterers of the Connecticut Valley were noticed, particularly Samuel Pierce, marked examples of whose work were shown by Miss Julia D. S. Snow, a descendant.

Early New England taverns and the wares they used, was the subject of a talk by Charles E. Ayers, who stated that the first utensils—around 1650—for both eating and drinking, were made of wood. In the sequence of changes, earthenware from Germany followed wood, and pewter came later. Plates and chargers were the metal's first forms; then porringers, used both as measures and to drink from. Mugs and tankards of several sizes followed.

About thirty containers of English, American and Continental make had been brought by members, and Prof. Percy E. Raymond enlightened the audience with expert comments and comparisons concerning them, as he held the pieces singly or in twos. Details of design that assist in dating the objects are: the form of the thumbpiece; domed or flat lid; handle-end ornaments; strap or cast handles; form of barrel.

A Tavern Sugar Bowl

One piece not for liquids was brought in—a compote-shaped covered sugar-bowl about eight inches diameter, with separate sections for brown sugar and white. This was documented as having been used in a tavern generations ago; is American make but unmarked. Following adjournment there was much social discussion of the examples shown, and many opinions expressed that added much to the profit of the gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins had invited the group to be their guests at tea following the session. All accepted, surprised to be served with the equivalent of a hearty New England supper, at many tables for four each. Such is the hospitality of the place, and the tradition of the region. **C. G. B.**

Current Events

New York

The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, will open to the public on May 15 the largest exhibition of Mexican art ever held in the United States, continuing it through September. Several thousand objects covering 20 centuries are to be shown on three floors and in the sculpture garden. For the first two weeks the Museum will be open till 10 o'clock every evening, including Sundays, while the doors will open on week days at 10 a. m. and on Sundays at noon.

* * *

The Cooper Union Museum, Cooper Square and Seventh Street, is showing antique laces, textiles, wallpapers and porcelains, until June 23.

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JUNE 12TH
OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, including works by DUFY, GAUGUIN, MATISSE, MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, etc., the property of the late George Eumorfopoulos, Esq., PAINTINGS by Gainsborough, Richard Wilson, Monet, Sickert, John, etc., and water colour drawings by Rowlandson, the property of Harcourt Johnstone, Esq. Illustrated catalogues, 10 plates, price $1.50
JUNE 13TH
The Collection of CHINESE CERAMICS, JADE and Hardstone Carvings, etc., including Early Chinese Pottery, Porcelain of the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties, etc., the property of Harcourt Johnstone Esq. Illustrated catalogues, 10 plates, price $1.50
JUNE 14TH
Valuable WORKS OF ART, the property of Harcourt Johnstone, Esq., including a very fine Greek female Torso, a pair of Ormolu Nymphs by Falconet, a finely woven TAPESTRY after D. Teniers Jr., 1683, by J. Le Clerc, together with MODERN pottery, Bronzes and SCULPTURE, including works by Epstein, Mestrovic, etc., the property of the late George Eumorfopoulos Esq. Illustrated catalogues, 7 plates, price $1
Catalogues can be had from the Auctioneers, and from The Rosenbach Company, 1320 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and 15 East 51st Street, New York.

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Schools—Colleges
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King George VI's Camp Bridges Educational Divide

Parents—Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

An Experiment in Democracy Building Unity and Close To the Heart of a King

At King George VI's Camp 200 Boys Chosen Equally From Industry and From the 'Public' Schools Learn to Appreciate One Another's Problems and Aims

By George F. Timpson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A speaker in the British House of Commons said, early in March, 1940, that in Britain there are two nations who live in fair amity, but who do not in fact understand or enter into each other's lives. This statement was broadly correct, because there are two separate educational systems in Britain.

Most of the leaders in all walks of life pass through the expensive preparatory and "public" schools; while most of the rank and file are educated at the State elementary schools and central schools, or, in the case of the abler children, at State-aided secondary day schools. Between these two systems of education there is a subtle but definite difference of outlook, although the secondary and "public" school pupils study the same subjects and have equal access to the universities.

Model for Other Camps

In an effort to bridge this divide, King George VI has for 18 years invited equal numbers of older public school boys and young industrial workers to a holiday camp, of which he was the founder, organized by the Industrial Welfare Society, of which, as Duke of York, he was president. The camps have notably achieved their objective and have been the model for other similar institutions, such as the Birmingham Schools and Works Camps.

The King has each year spent a day, very informally, among the boys, but in 1939 he went much further. He invited 200 boys to Abergeldie Castle, near the Royal Scottish residence at Balmoral, where the Royal family spend their summer holidays. On the first whole day the entire camp was invited to Balmoral and the boys were individually introduced—rather than "presented"—to the King and Queen. (One section leader, in the excitement of the moment, forgot several of his boys' names, and the King was heard to remark amusedly on the unusual number of "Smiths" in that section!)

Presented The Biscuits

After tea, the whole Royal family mingled informally among their guests, and from that time the Queen and Princesses were familiar figures in the Camp. They attended evening sing-songs, at which Her Majesty "presented the biscuits" to boys who had won distinction during the day—one lad received a biscuit for having slept through the reveille played by Scottish bagpipers! They joined also in the final "Auld Lang Syne" sung on the high cairn above Balmoral Castle, where his Majesty declared that he hoped to hold such a camp each succeeding year.

King George himself took the boys each day on a hike, which was gradually extended in length and climbing range, the last walk covering seventeen miles and reaching 3,500 feet above sea-level. On these tramps the King joined in the general conversation, and told his guests all that a lifetime of experience had taught him about that lovely countryside.

After waiting six months for impressions to crystallize, the writer has asked a number of campers to tell him their feelings about the camp.

Captain J. G. Paterson, the Camp Chief, is enthusiastic about the change of site and the new method which was introduced with such success at Balmoral. The team games which had formed such a major part of the former camps were practically eliminated and expeditions substituted. The King's object was to give the boys healthy exercise, some knowledge of maps and compasses, an objective interest in the things of the country, and an opportunity in which contact and conversation could be made in a more tranquil atmosphere than that generated by competitive games. In all this His Majesty took a most personal and active interest.

"I shall always," concluded Captain Paterson, "carry the most vivid impression of the King sitting in the heather near the top of Lochnagar eating his lunch out of a paper bag, surrounded by boys in the most animated conversation."

Denis Arnold, an apprentice at the Vauxhall Motor Works, had expected a glorified Scout camp at which the King would arrive in uniform and carry out a formal inspection. He was dumbfounded to find the party met on arrival by the King dressed in a kilt and a sports shirt, who gave his guests a hearty welcome and did not leave until he had seen them settled in and enjoying a meal.

Arnold was equally impressed with the way in which Her Majesty and the Princesses "mingled shoulder shoulder with the crowd of fellows, talking to them and encouraging the friendly, happy atmosphere of the camp." The walks and talks with the King made an indelible impression on his mind.

"There were many moments when I just had to say to myself, or sometimes to one of the other lads, 'Well, what a great fellow he is. With his position and responsibilities he is just an ordinary man with the same feelings, the same love for sport and open air life, and the same appreciation of friendship as myself. . . . I shall remember what he himself taught me, that in learning to understand those with whom you come in contact, you are contributing to the thoroughness with which your job is being done well, and, by so doing, increasing the common good will."

R. Farrow, of the Davis Gas Stove Company, went to camp in an even more skeptical mood. He expected the two types of camper to remain aloof from one another, and thought the King would be dignified and not mix freely with the boys. Needless to say he soon changed his opinions. He was impressed with King George's deep interest in his subjects and in the sincerity of his work for the country. Moreover, he says, "I came away from the King's Camp knowing that people drawn from all walks of life, living under similar conditions, could be happy and amicable, and wishing this was so in the world at large. I still hold the same opinion and sincerely hope that when the present conflagration in Europe is at an end conditions will come nearer this ideal. This, I think, is the real idea underlying the King's Camp."

W. A. A. Reed, a lad who had been sent by the Government from a distressed area to learn a trade with R. A. Lister and Company, engineers, says likewise that, "After I left the Camp it left a fine inspiration in my mind." Camp helped him to understand the character and work of the Royal family, and he speaks warmly of "the grand work the King himself did as our leader of the camp."

The impression made on boys from the public schools was equally vivid. The representative of Mill Hill School writes from Trinity College, Cambridge: "The week at Abergeldie was unforgettable. When we first went there nobody knew anyone else and things were naturally rather strange. Within a single day, however, all this had disappeared. This sudden change was due to one thing, our common admiration for the King. . . . The tremendous force of the King's nature and simple character was a real influence and inspiration to every one of us and it will always remain with us."

No account of a King's camp would be complete without a word from the Rev. Robert Hyde, to whom the then Duke of York first broached the idea of these camps, in the winter 1920-21, and who has always been a prominent figure at camp.

"It was," he says, "something unknown that the privacy of the Scottish home should be interrupted in this charming and thoughtful way by the monarch. I witnessed it myself, and I have had many letters from different parts of the world commenting on the wonderful response given by audiences when the film showing the King and Queen and their children amongst the boys were shown. In Germany and Austria this informality made a very deep impression."

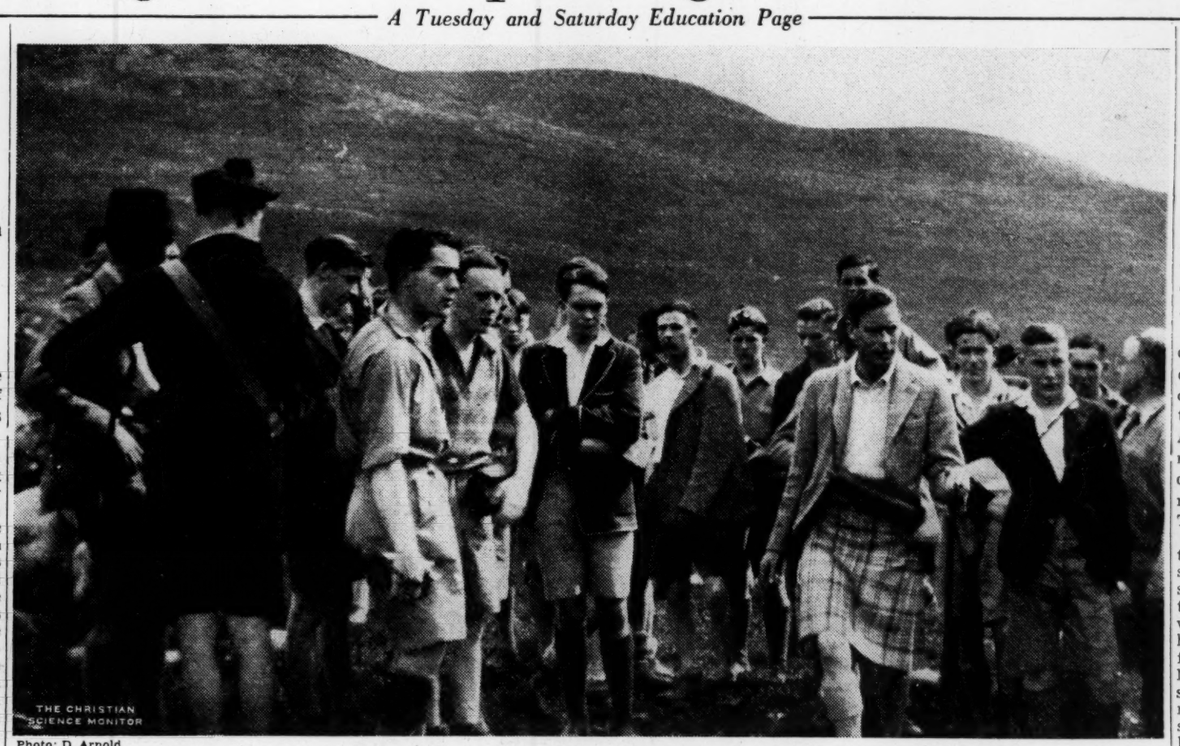

Photo: D. Arnold

King George Leads the Campers on a Hike

Favors 2-Year Diploma

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Is college worth while?" This is a question high school seniors are asking themselves now as they make plans for next year. In the news columns in June a series of six articles will discuss this question. As an appetizer or hors d'oeuvres we are printing, as they come in, letters on this same subject, from Round Tablers who have thoughts or experience in this field.—Chairman.

* * *

New York

Dear Chairman:

"Is College Worth While?" A challenging question, and here is my bit for the debate, gleaned from my personal experience.

I spent two years at a University until I finally realized that I was using up good money in getting nowhere. Thereupon I quit, and although more than five years have passed since then, I have never had a moment's real regret for my action.

College is an excellent place for three types of people: 1—Those who don't know what they want to do and have plenty of time and money to spend finding out. 2—Those who know exactly what they want to do and for whom college is in the scheme of things. 3—Those who love study for study's sake. For most others it is a waste of time, in my opinion.

However, one good thing, small though it may seem, came from my two college years. All my life I had planned on going to college, principally because other members of my family had and it seemed the thing to do. If I hadn't had those two years of college I probably would have spent my life regretting that I hadn't had the chance.

Of course, college isn't likely to hurt anyone, and two years of it is a good thing for the average person, gives him time to find out a little about himself, and to mature somewhat. Nine-tenths of the young people graduating from high school are far too immature and inexperienced to enter suddenly into the adult world and two years of college gives them valuable training for that if it gives nothing else.

It seems to me that it would be an excellent idea to give a diploma at the end of two years of college so that those leaving then wouldn't have the feeling of something left unfinished. Then let those who want further training in any field, be it more college, business, or whatever, go ahead and get it.

(Miss) D. M. S.

* * *

California

Dear Friends:

The new subject up for discussion is a good one for us as we have three small girls. Preparing for college years is an important period and we want to know more about it.

We have known some who have done well without college experience and others who have profited by it; but we have seen much wrong done by over zealous parents who sold their children on the idea that college would solve all their problems—financial, social and otherwise. Now, these same children, grown to men and women, are more at sea than their high school friends who went directly into business and industry. All of these young people who wish to progress further are still studying and learning everything they can along with their daily work. Is it not true that we need more trained workers in certain lines of industry and manual arts? Would it not be more practical for young boys and girls to serve apprenticeships in business and industry than to spend all their time during college years in theoretical study?

Much must be done to improve our present sense of school and college but until that is done is it not wiser for the practical girl or boy to get into the line of work he wants as soon as he is old enough to start learning how to do?

The average boy or girl of college age should devote some of his time to earning. Even though it pays only a small part of his daily expenses, he gains a better understanding of economy and a higher sense of sharing in the family enterprise.

In our home we are trying to learn first things first. We share the work to be done as well as the pleasures and privileges. From this point, it seems more important to learn how to work and to do a job well than to expect to get the idea from college alone. I realize how much there is to be said for both sides but I am tempted to believe that the greater good is gained by getting into the job to be done and doing the research and study as a supplement.

Thank you for this privilege of telling our thoughts and sharing ideas from all sides.

(Mrs.) F. McK H.

* * *

We have in hand two or three letters from our Round Tablers in England, which will be shared with all of you soon. In view of the stress of international events, it seems particularly fine to hear from these Round Tablers who are yet perforce so busy meeting wartime at home. We urge Americans and Round Tablers elsewhere to make special effort these days to make contacts and keep in friendly touch where possible with Round Tablers affected by the present conflicts. Let us keep active our faith in the reality of comradeship among youth around the world.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Chaucer Saluted at Mt. Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Hadley, Mass.

Chaucerian pilgrims, "From every shires ende of Engelond," wended their way across the Mount Holyoke pageant field recently as the college marked the 600th anniversary of the poet's birth with a Chaucerian pageant, "The Lady of the Dayesyes." Incorporated in the pageant were the prologue and some of the Canterbury tales, the "Legend of Good Women," and historical material about the life of Geoffrey Chaucer.

Historical accuracy was stressed in the production, the chairmen for the costume, props, and scenery committees working with Chaucer's writings to follow his descriptions of costumes and settings as closely as possible. Especially in demand by the committee was a facsimile of the fifteenth century manuscript formerly owned by Lord Ellesmere and now in the Henry E. Huntington Library of San Marino, California. The Williston Memorial Library acquired this reproduction at auction in March, 1938.

The richly illuminated pages include brilliantly colored illustrations of the pilgrims who told their tales on the road to Canterbury. The figures, from three to five inches high, are drawn with painstaking care, so that the detail and ornament of many costumes is clear.

Advisor for the pageant committee was Dr. Charlotte D'Evelyn, chairman of the English literature and drama department, and widely known Chaucerian scholar. Student chairman was Miss Emily Thompson, a senior, of South Hadley, Mass.

Courtesy Camp Cotuit, in Massachusetts

Dipping Paddle

Back at camp again, or perhaps having this wonderful experience for the first time. On the water or in it, days of companionship, of new observations, of new adjustments. Summer is educational summer when spent at a good camp.

Not in Textbooks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the important lessons not learned from textbooks is this — and it truly is important if we really want to get ahead in our chosen field: We need to plan our time so we shall have a chance to do extra studying. The writer knows lawyers, business men, educators, and farmers who regularly set aside one evening or more a week for study. There are boys and girls in my school who know a great deal about radio, aviation, forestry, chemistry, and other subjects because they are putting time into the study of these subjects. Our fields of work are growing more specialized, and the maxim, "Knowledge is power" is a signboard of progress for all of us.

Among other lessons not commonly found in textbooks is the matter of doing something for the pure joy of it. You have heard a great deal about hobbies. There are today many clubs and leisure time activity groups. Creative work in the handicrafts or fine arts gives one a sense of deep, personal joy. Young people sometimes dismay their parents and teachers by the successive hobby interests they take up! But this is quite in keeping with good education! Eventually we discover it, we have found that which will bring us joy through many, many years.

H. S. P.

Combined Fashion Design and Writing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes a correspondence course in one field enables one to serve better in another. There is a girl who will soon graduate from a school in fashion design, which she has been attending in Boston. Before she took this specialized course, she took correspondence courses in news writing and advertising copy writing, proving her ability by placing articles she wrote. As a graduate she hopes to offer to possible employers a combination of writing and sketching in the style field—a valuable combination.

Through the Editor's Window

Increased Student Earnestness

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These are days that test the earnestness of students. Even in a rich country at peace like the United States they work for their degrees in the face of widespread unemployment of young people. And in those countries affected by wars they carry on at the price of sacrifices and adjustments often little short of heroic.

Almost every American college campus now has its refugee students. It is good for American students to know their stories. Educators I have talked with see among American students a growing earnestness, taking form in an increased responsibility for making return for the privilege of college. This is a new note.

Fresh in my mind are some of the experiences told by Chinese students at a recent luncheon sponsored by the Boston Committee for the China Colleges. The luncheon was well attended, possibly two hundred Americans, all friends of free China, and in addition to the long line at the speakers' table a scattering of Chinese students, men and girls. Most of the Chinese students are doing graduate work here.

* * *

Tales of courage mounted up—yet their tone was one of simplicity and truth. One story, this one told by Quentin Roosevelt as toastmaster, gave an account of one school that had to move inland No conveyances could be found. Undaunted the school heads and students built busses out of whatever could be collected—and went!

There are stories of carrying on studies without supplies. Students were using piled up suitcases for desks. They were short of books, sometimes one book to 25 eager learners.

The young Chinese girl who sat beside me, now a student at the Boston University School of Religion and Social Work, graduated from Hwa Nan, a woman's college formerly in the coastal city of Foochow. Hwa Nan is moved to Yenping, a rural area 100 miles inland, she told me. Its social work has changed in character from urban to rural, the students doing much good among the surrounding villages. Like many another Chinese college, however, its original campus is headquarters for relief work, a corps of faculty and some students remaining to help there.

Yenching's relief work is perhaps well known. "My people have chosen loyalty," said a student from there. In addition to helping refugee students who have come to college this year from homes that are destroyed, Yenching through members of its faculty is at work in the Kansu Science Education Institute in the far northwest, and in Kunming, Chungking, and elsewhere behind the Chinese lines.

On Ginling's own campus in Nanking, some of the faculty and students are carrying on relief work with young widows, and citizenship and homecraft are being taught to girls of high school age. Then at Jenshow, West China—Ginling having moved to the hospitable campus of West China Union University where it carries on its college work—faculty and students of the department of sociology have an active rural center.

* * *

Considering the radical changes and adjustments that have faced these and other students in China and elsewhere, the present student generation in many parts of the world might understandably feel that it was doing enough to keep on studying at all. But that is evidently not the stuff of which students can be made. Not only are they overcoming the hardships of war and refugee conditions to the extent that college work goes on, but also they are meeting the challenge of their times with greatly increased service.

Their courage and fortitude cannot, I believe, fail to deepen and enrich the worth of students the world over. Out of the character forged to meet the hardships of the so-called Dark Ages of medieval times emerged a vigor and vision that had much to do with ushering in the spread of Humanism. May we today, as we view with mingled heartache and admiration the achievements of students caught in difficult times, strengthen in the conviction that because of the fine way they are meeting their seeming loss, their fellow students in happier lands cannot but gain.

A Tuesday Column

Democracy in a War-Torn World Theme of Wellesley's Summer Social Progress Institute

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What Can the American Voter Do to Build Democracy in a War-Torn World?" is announced as the theme of this year's Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, Mass., by the Institute Head, Henry E. Warren, President of the Warren Telechron Company, Ashland, Mass.

The conference will meet from July 6th to 20th on the campus of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. It is open to men and women of all vocations interested in the economic issues behind the headlines of the Presidential campaign and in the foreign policy of the United States.

The unique idea of the Institute is its varied membership, which, for seven consecutive years, has been recruited to represent a cross-section of public opinion. At the Wellesley Institute Easterners will have a chance to meet those from the West and South. Professional people can exchange ideas with industrial workers, farmers, labor leaders and business executives.

There are no academic qualifications for admission.

Those interested in the possibility of attending are invited to apply for the complete program to Dorothy P. Hill, Director, 22 Oakland Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Building Democracy

Peter H. Odegard, Professor of Politics at Amherst College and author of "The American Public Mind," will lead the faculty in giving a morning lecture and discussion course called "Building Democracy." The lectures will show the meaning of the activities of individuals, pressure groups, parties, bosses and machines in the absorbing contests of the pre-election struggle. After each lecture the members will divide into small groups to discuss such questions as the following: What are the essentials of the democratic way of life? What domestic policies will contribute toward stable international relations?

What are the 1940 interests of farmers, employers and industrial workers, professional workers and business men? What are they doing to press their demands upon the major parties? Of what use are minority parties? Does the administration seek to build prosperity upon an armament boom? What is a democratic foreign policy for the U. S. A.? Can business confidence, if restored, put idle men to work?

The members of the resident faculty for the conference include Peter H. Odegard; Helen Everett Meiklejohn, teacher in the San Francisco School of Social Studies; Alfred D. Sheffield, Professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley College; Ernest Minor Patterson, Professor of Economics at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania and President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; and Broadus Mitchell, Professor of Economics at Occidental College, formerly of Johns Hopkins University.

Afternoon round tables on lobbying, adult education for democracy, the economic bases for peace and economic planning will be led by the resident leaders mentioned above in co-operation with other experts. Other afternoon round tables will be offered by the following: Lester B. Granger, Chairman of the Committee on Negro Welfare of the Welfare Council of New York City, on "Democratic Procedures in Community Life"; Paul Pigors, Counselor on Personnel Relations and Associate Professor of Sociology at Tufts College, on "Labor Relations"; and Henry Wise, Boston lawyer, Chairman of the Cambridge Housing Board, on "Housing as an Outlet for Private Capital."

Evening Forums

An evening forum series is being arranged which will feature panels and symposiums to be conducted by a wide range of speakers representing conflicting points of view.

Rabbi William G. Braude of Providence will open the conference on Sunday, July 7th with a speech on "Religion and Democracy." On Sunday, July 14th, Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard University and Director of the Harvard Summer School, will speak on "Science, Religion, and Democracy."

A program on Pan-American relations is also being arranged to be given by representatives of several embassies.

The Institute is separate from Wellesley College and is controlled by a large Governing Board made up of Wellesley alumnae, educators and business men.

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Frances Baker, of Brooklyn, opens a car door for customer in front of woman's hat shop of John Frederic's on 48th Street. She then escorts the customer to the shop door and opens it. She also calls taxicabs when customers desire. She was a little embarrassed at first because people gathered to her natty gray uniform topped by a jaunty straw hat

Dark Age Threat Nearer, Hull Says in Action Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—The United States, despite its power and strategic position, is not safe against the forces of international anarchy now on the rampage and only a return to international law can save this country and the rest of the world from a return to conditions characteristic of the Dark Ages, in the belief of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Speaking before the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law here last evening, the Secretary called upon all Americans to give careful thought to what is happening in the world today and to realize that they cannot live in isolation from the rest of the world.

"We cannot close our eyes to what is going on elsewhere in the world and delude outselves with the mere hope that somehow — somehow—all this will pass us by. Never in our national history has there been a more desperate need for a clear understanding of what is taking place in the world and of how it affects us," he said. "Such understanding is essential to a wise charting and application of our national policies. Under our system of government, it is the most effective safeguard for the maintenance and promotion of the national interest.

Traces Rise of Order

Secretary Hull traced the rise of international order from the days when "each nation was a law unto itself" to the present time with its "wider and wider acceptance and application of the all-important fact that true social progress is possible only when nations in their relations with each other, as well as individuals and groups within nations, are willing to practice self-restraint and to co-operate for the greater good of all."

He warned, however, that forces and concepts had arisen to challenge the reign of international order.

"Today mankind is the unhappy victim of another challenge of this sort—a powerful challenge which threatens to wipe out the achievements of centuries in the development of international law and to destroy the very foundations of orderly international relations," Mr. Hull asserted. "In the face of this challenge, it is of the utmost importance that every citizen visualize clearly the cardinal features of international law and of order based on law, as well as the conditions which would prevail if they were destroyed.

"Level of the Jungle"

"Order under law in the relations between and among nations requires scrupulous respect for the pledged word. It requires fulfillment of obligations. Without these, the whole fabric of mutual trust and, in fact, of civilized existence must crash to the ground. Without confidence that a promise made by a nation will be kept and that an obligation assumed by a nation will be honored, international relationships become reduced to the level of the jungle.

"Order under law in international relations requires that nations respect each other's independence. Unless all nations—large and small—can consider themselves secure in this respect, they must continually live in fear of being confronted with the tragic alternatives of abject submission or armed resistance. National effort must then either be half-hearted in the shadow of ever-present dread or be increasingly diverted from activities for the advancement of national welfare to the intensive creation of means of defense.

"In recent years, there have been truly terrifying developments in contravention of each of these essential conditions for the effective functioning of an orderly world. There has been a staggering multiplication of instances in which solemn contractual obligations have been brushed aside with contemptuous gestures and destructive action.

Aims Gained by Force

"Powerful nations have built up vast armaments for the avowed purpose of attaining their national aims by force; and their action has compelled other nations—even those most sincerely devoted to the cause of peace under a rule of law, including our own—to increase to immense proportions their own armaments. Peaceful nations have been deprived of their independence by the use of armed force or threat of force, combined with the exercise of fraud and treachery. Conquered popluations have been subjected to new refinements of oppression and cruelty.

"Economic warfare on an unprecedented scale and unparalleled in its intensity has come to dominate the foreign trade and other economic policies of many nations, causing immense material losses to all nations and a marked lowering of the standards of living everywhere.

"The specter of a new descent into the conditions of international anarchy which characterized the Dark Ages looms on the horizon today. I am profoundly convinced that it menaces the civilized existence of mankind—of every nation and of every individual. Every nation and every individual should be actively on guard.

Determination Not Enough

"Our own nation—powerful as it is and determined as it is to remain at peace, to preserve its cherished institutions and to promote the welfare of its citizens—is not secure against that menace. We cannot shut it out by attempting to isolate and insulate ourselves. We cannot be certain of safety and security when a large part of the world outside our borders is dominated by the forces of international lawlessness.

"The world is today torn by conflicts, the outcome of which will affect the lives of the future generations in all countries. The world is today threatened with an orgy of destruction—not only of life and property, but of religion, of morality, of the very bases of civilized society. The spread of international anarchy not only undermines law, justice, and morality among nations, but also inevitably impairs, within nations, these essential foundations of civilized existence."

Secretary Hull then told his listeners that this country had no choice at the moment but to "expand our program of armament construction to a degree necessary to provide fully adequate means of defending this country's security and its rightful interests."

"Wholly United" Opinion

At the same time he appealed to all Americans to "place the support of a wholly united public opinion behind our nation's efforts to exert the great weight of its moral influence in favor of a revindication and revitalization of the basic principles of order under law, which alone can give lasting assurance of safety, security and peace.

"Upon those of us who devote their lives to the improvement and application of international law there devolves today a special duty. It is our task to help our fellow-citizens to a better realization of the crucial importance which preservation of international law and order based on law has for them and for their country. It is our task to make the immense significance of international law a living reality in the mind and heart of every American," Mr. Hull declared.

"While doing this, we should constantly and persistently search for ways and means of strengthening the structure of international law and of making more effective the translation of its principles into firmly established international practice. We should spare no effort to demonstrate that the spirit which has made possible, over the centuries, immense forward strides in the development of international law still lives," he concluded.

Considered Major Speech

It was revealed at the State Department today that Secretary Hull considers last night's address to be one of the most important he has ever given in his long career as a public servant. According to State Department sources the speech falls into the "educational" category in that it is directed toward awakening Americans to what is considered here to be the precariousness of this nation's position in a world heading toward international anarchy.

The speech was intended, these same sources said, to be read in conjunction with President Roosevelt's speech of last Friday evening in which he warned the United States that it cannot hope to remain aloof from a world in flames.

Secretary Hull was followed by Huston Thompson, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who recommended the establishment of an international trade tribunal "by which the nations of the world and the people of the world may be able to adjust their commercial differences without resort to force or arms."

Needed Unity of the Americas Accented by Invader's Shadow

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Three concrete proposals for further and more far-reaching co-operation between the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere were presented today to the eighth American Scientific Congress which is being attended here by more than 2,000 scholars and technicians from North and South America. These proposals were:

1. An immediate summoning of a conference of all American Republics to re-examine the whole range of new problems affecting Western Hemisphere neutrality as laid down by the Declaration of Panama and to determine what steps need to be taken collectively to meet the menace of the spreading European war. This recommendation was made in the form of a draft resolution presented to the section on international law and jurisprudence by Natalio Chediak of Cuba and its approval was indicated by the favorable response which it evoked.

2. The Congress advanced a plan for the establishment of an inter-American bar association and appointed a committee of distinguished lawyers under the chairmanship of William S. Culbertson, former American Ambassador to Chile, to draft a constitution for the proposed organization.

3. Concerned lest the increasing demands upon the forests of all the American nations should result in their destruction, C. D. Forsling, assistant chief of the United States Forest Service, urged the establishment of an international forestry institute for the entire Western hemisphere under the auspices of the Pan American Union.

Would Benefit All

This institute would serve as a clearing house of information and experience on all phases of forest policy, forestry technique, and utilization of forests and forest products. It would help develop inter-American co-operation in forest research and planning.

"Co-operation of this sort," Mr. Forsling said, "would be to the mutual advantage of all participating countries and would contribute greatly to the major objective of making the forests of the Western Hemisphere of the greatest possible benefit to the peoples of America."

The need of the closest possible collaboration between the American Republics because of the constantly out-reaching shadow of Nazi aggression was argued by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address which he delivered in Spanish today before a joint symposium on population trends.

Because of his interest in Latin America, Secretary Wallace began the study of Spanish several years ago and continued it as time permitted. He delivered his address in Spanish because of the occasion and audience and also to emphasize the importance of a knowledge of the Spanish language and of the culture of the Spanish speaking nations on the American continent.

Foothold Wanted

"Our hemisphere, according to European and Asiatic standards, has been so little exploited that imperialistic nations have long looked on us with envy," he declared. "Some of them would like to get a foothold in order to exploit our manpower and fertility for the benefit of the Old World.

"We believe in contributing to the economic health of the whole world insofar as it lies within our power, provided only that our safety is not thereby imperiled. We want to make sure beyond the shadow of doubt that even in the least of the 21 Republics the right of sovereignty and democratic expression in behalf of the general welfare are preserved.

"We must study means by which the countries of this hemisphere can work together to strengthen each other. Those of us who have ample supplies of capital of technicians, for example, should find ways to make them available to those who need them on such terms that they will increase the welfare and standard of living of the countries to which they go.

"Build Upon the Best"

"Wise statesmanship will build upon the best of the past so that 50 years from now there will be a more equal distribution of wealth among the population groups of each of the Western Hemisphere countries and no groups anywhere that are ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-housed. Our technicians, our economic and social experts will stand ready to help South American Republics select only the good of our experience as these countries strive toward greater agricultural and industrial progress."

Various special sections of the Congress were devoted to technical and scientific discussions.

Cemetery Lots Case Brings Convictions

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Conviction on charges of swindling midwestern investors of $200,000 in the sale of cemetery lots near Twinsburg, Ohio, left 10 defendants subject today to prison terms and fines.

A federal Court jury brought the three weeks' trial to an end last night by finding all defendants guilty of conspiracy and of using the mails to defraud.

Each faces a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine for conspiracy. The maximum penalty on the mail fraud counts is five years and $10,000 fine.

Judge John P. Barnes allowed defendants to remain at liberty under bond pending hearing May 20 of a motion for a new trial.

Those convicted were Christian W. Beck, of Cleveland, who developed the cemetery; Robert Stickney of Boston; Michael D. Gordon of Cleveland, sales manager of the company; Harry Fleeman, Cleveland; Harold Rose, Wilmington, Ohio; William Woodring and Mort Greenbaum, Cleveland; Harry Colby, Toledo, Ohio; Jack Harris, Chicago, and Barney Wolstein of Cleveland.

Four of the 18 originally indicted pleaded guilty.

Blackout of All Hawaiian Islands Will Test Response of Mixed Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Ability and willingness of the various racial branches of Hawaii's polyglot population to co-operate effectively in an emergency will meet a major test May 23 during the second annual blackout.

The blackout will be held as part of the United States Army's annual spring war games in Hawaii.

Encouraged by the success of last year's blackout exercise which was limited to the Island of Oahu, the Army this year has decided to see if the entire Territory can be blanketed in darkness at a given signal.

Army authorities frankly admit the blackout is chiefly important as a test of the degree of co-operation which they may expect in times of emergency from the complex racial groups which make up Hawaii's population. The exercise is also important as a means of training various branches of the populace to work together.

Assisting the Army with preparations for this year's blackout is a civilian committee containing representatives from such key organizations as utility companies, radio stations, newspapers, police and other groups.

The blackout will occur simultaneously throughout the Territory sometime between 8:30 and 9 p. m., May 23. The alarm will be sounded through co-operation of radio stations, police, light and telephone companies.

Committees have been organized to work in individual communities so that every householder and resident in the Territory will know what to do when the time comes.

Adding reality to this wartime game, Army planes will bomb some of the outlying island communities with leaflets giving blackout instructions.

During the actual exercise, after the lights have been extinguished, Army planes will "attack" Oahu and other islands in the Hawaiian group, dropping flares and otherwise treating the populace to a colorful spectacle as a reward for its co-operation.

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Heptagonal Meet Next Saturday—Bees Entertain Western Clubs Beginning Today

Ivy League Track Teams To Clash at Philadelphia

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once again this Saturday, the track teams of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania will stage their private Ivy League party by meeting in the annual Heptagonal Meet on Penn's Franklin Field in Philadelphia.

In a way the meet will be a preview of eastern potentialities in meets to come, for the annual Harvard-Yale affair takes place in Harvard Stadium the following week end, and then the I. C. 4-A's occur in the Stadium May 31-June 1. The Heptagonal Meet will furnish an excellent basis for estimating the East's chances for the national title.

Naming the winner of this Saturday's meet is a hazardous gesture at best, and this column refuses to go out on a limb. While it is comparatively easy to pick individual winners, the scramble for vital third, fourth, and fifth-place points is so intense that the ultimate outcome is virtually impossible to gauge. Consider, for instance, last year's final score, which found Cornell the winner by exactly one-half point over Harvard. Princeton was just three and 13-14ths points behind Harvard, while Yale came in one and 1-14th points behind Princeton.

In failing to name the victor, the writer but follows the lead of an eminent track authority, Coach Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard, who gives four teams a chance to win the title.

The little Finn was directing his Crimson practice session in the empty Stadium yesterday afternoon, calling to various runners for time trials, and shouting instructions to all parts of the field.

Teams at Top

"Ja," he began— no interview with Jaakko would be complete without his prefatory exclamation —"I think Yale, Princeton, and Cornell will be up at the top, with Harvard coming in there some place, maybe first."

Having thus disposed of four of the contenders, Jaako nodded his head vigorously and just as quickly disposed of the other three. "Penn, Dartmouth, and Columbia will be somewhere at the bottom."

It was easy to see as the conversation developed that the stocky coach with the Scandinavian accent, a figurehead in Harvard track for nearly two decades, was not looking forward to the meet with a great deal of pleasure. Never one to alibi, Jaakko had to be reminded that two of the Crimson's top performers, Pole Vaulter Steve Madey and Sprinter Charlie Smith, would not be able to compete because of injuries, and that Harvard would not be able to enter either the 100-yard dash or the 440-yard sprint relay.

Have a Chance

Jaakko shrugged away those difficulties. "We'll be in there fighting," he declared. "I believe the boys have a chance and if they only believe that themselves, we will do all right."

Harvard's best opportunity for a first place will come in the hammer throw, in which Bill Shallow holds the meet record. At New Haven last year Shallow tossed the chain and ball 170 feet, one inch, to break the former mark by more than a foot. At Dartmouth two weeks ago Bill sent the hammer just over 160 feet, but according to Jaakko has steadily been approaching his 1939 form.

This event is considered the Crimson's best opportunity because it is best able to be measured. "A good field event man is as good as points in your pocket," Mikkola says. But not to be left out of first place reckonings is blond Capt. Jim Lightbody, whose great competitive heart pushes him to the fore in the 880.

Lightbody in 880

Lightbody will be defending his 880 title which he won in 1:54.1 last May, but according to Jaakko, Jim may have to come down closer to 1:50 if he expects to retain it. Two weeks ago against Yale Dick Belyea of Penn won the half-mile in 1:53.3, one of the fastest Red and Blue halfs since the days of Ted Meredith.

Penn has two outstanding performers in Ed Allen, who last Saturday against Cornell set a new meet record in the javelin with a heave of 194 feet, nine inches, and burly Ed Beetam, who has been breaking records all spring in the shotput and discus. Against Cornell Saturday he put the shot 51 feet 5⅜ inches, while against Yale he hurled the platter 151 feet 6⅞ inches.

In the high jump Lester Murdock of Cornell, Ted McKinney of Penn, Jervis Burdick of Princeton, and Don Blount of Dartmouth seem to be the class, while in the broad jump Blount, Anson Perina of Princeton, and Bob Partlow of Harvard stand out. Yale's Tom Lussen will probably have his own way in the pole vault, now that Harvard's Medey is out.

Shields in Hurdles

In the high hurdles Yale's Jay Shields will defend, with teammates Ted Day, and Dick Osborn, and Harvard's Don Donahue pressing for points. The lows will find the same quartet at the head of the field, providing there are no tipped barriers such as the one which set back Donahue last spring.

Palmer Hughes will bear watching in the century, for he has turned in the best time in dual meets this spring, 9.8s. Right with him, however, will be Walter Zittel of Cornell, Larry Ritter of Dartmouth, Bob Owen of Yale, and George Krupa of Penn. The mile run may develop into a duel between Ed Burrowes of Princeton and Dick Morse of Yale, both of whom have approximated 4:20. The two-mile run presents no outstanding competitor unless it be Maurice Rehm of Princeton.

Coach Mikkola has made the following tenative entries for the meet: Mile Relay—Dan Hamilton, Joe Donnelly, Ted Meredith, and Hobart Lerner; 880-yard Run—Jim Lightbody, Bill Young; Mile—Bob McLoughlin; Two Mile—Langdon Burwell and Bob Nichols; Hammer Throw—Bill Shallow; Discus Throw—Nat Heard and George Downing; Shot Put—Nat Heard and Howie Mendel; Pole Vault—Marshall MacIsaac and Steve Madey; Broad Jump—Bob Partlow and Dave Ives; High Jump—John Bunker and Guil Aertsen; Javelin Throw—Ed Ford; High and Low Hurdles—Don Donahue and Roger Schafer

BASEBALL TODAY

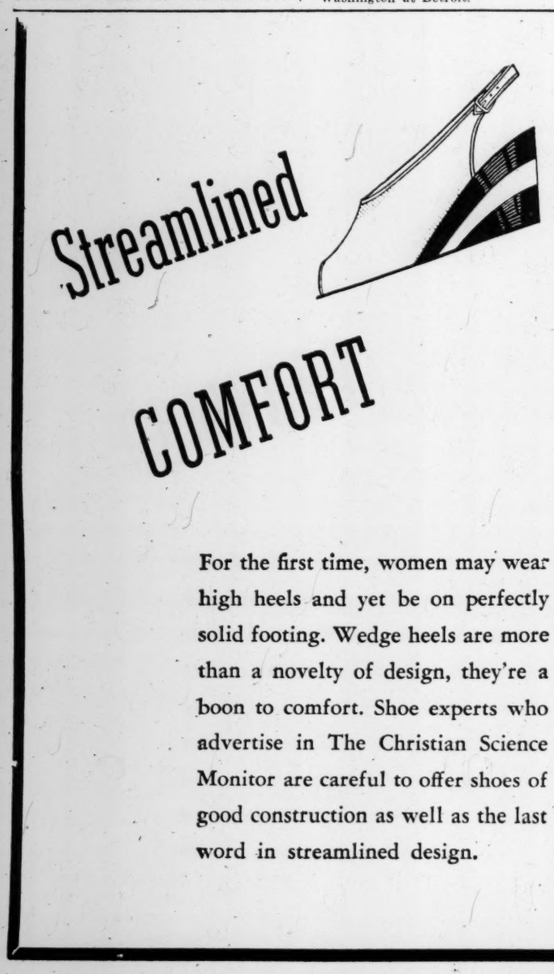
By the Associated Press

National League

Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

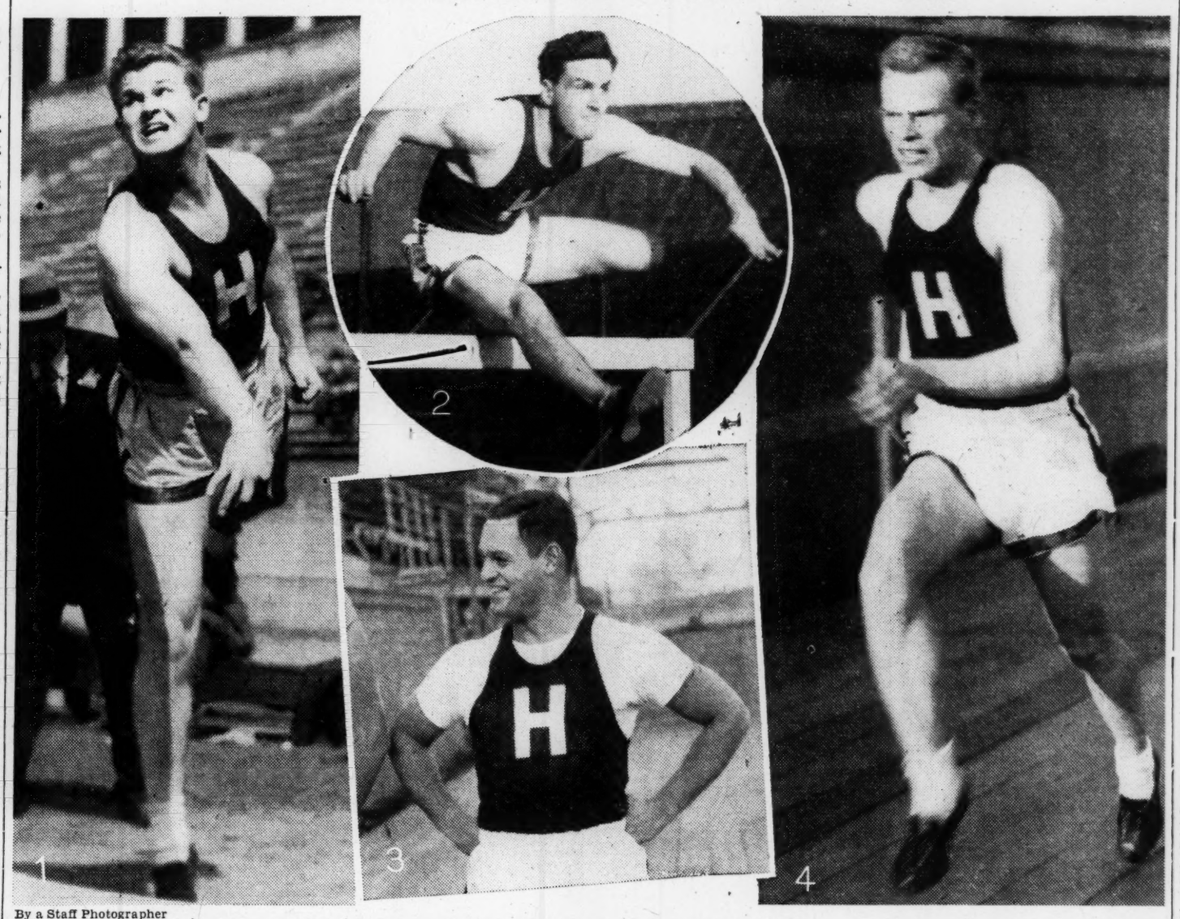
American League

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.



For the first time, women may wear high heels and yet be on perfectly solid footing. Wedge heels are more than a novelty of design, they're a boon to comfort. Shoe experts who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are careful to offer shoes of good construction as well as the last word in streamlined design.

Invade Franklin Field This Week End



By a Staff Photographer

These four Harvard stars will compete with athletes from six other Ivy League colleges this Saturday for the Heptagonal Meet title at Penn's Franklin Field in Philadelphia. No. 1 is George Downing, shot putter and discus thrower; No. 2, Don Donahue, high and low hurdler; No. 3, Howie Mendel, shot putter; and No. 4 is Capt. Jim Lightbody, who will concentrate on keeping his individual crown in the half-mile.

Division Champions Meet In College Golf Play-Off

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf
(Final Standings)
Southern Division

College	W	L	TW	FW	P	OP
Georgetown	5	0	22	14	36	9
Princeton	4	1	22	11	33	12
Cornell	3	2	17	7	24	21
Pennsylvania	2	3	10	5	15	30
Pittsburgh	1	4	7	5	12	33
Penn State	0	5	12	3	15	30
Northern Division						
Yale	5	0	22	12½	34½	10½
Harvard	4	1	22	10½	32½	12½
Williams	3	2	15	10	25	20
Dartmouth	2	3	15	6	21	24
Holy Cross	1	4	10	4	14	31
Brown	0	5	6	2	8	37

Matches This Week

Saturday (morning and afternoon)—Inter-divisional final, Yale vs. Georgetown, at Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn.

Legend—W., Team matches won. L., Team matches lost. TW, Twosomes won. FW, foursomes won. P., Points. O. P., Opponents points. Twosomes score 1 point each and foursomes ½ point each.

It will be Yale vs. Georgetown in the title round of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association tournament next Saturday at the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn. Each of these teams having swept to the crown in its respective division—Georgetown in the Middle Atlantic and Yale in the New England—the two units will meet in a 36-hole morning-afternoon match that will decide the association champion.

Yale, turning back three opponents in the last week end of play, found Harvard the toughest, but came through with a 6½-2½ victory after three of the nine matches went to extra holes. A fourth was halved after it had gone 20 holes because by that time the Blue had clinched the team decision. The Elis defeated Brown, Dartmouth, Williams, and Holy Cross easily before conquering the Cantabs, rolling up a total of 34½ points in their five matches while the combined opposition was able to score only 10½. Harvard finished second in the division standing, while Williams, Dartmouth, (New England champion last year), Holy Cross, and Brown followed.

Georgetown, with a veteran team, never was pressed in sweeping its five matches in its sector. In rolling to victories over Princeton, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Pittsburgh and Cornell the Hoyas accumulated 36 points, the opposition nine, Princeton, division and association champion in 1939, finished second, in front of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Penn State, in that order.

Georgetown was led to its title by Bill Shea and Bud Sharkey, each of whom went unbeaten in twosome and foursome matches during the round-robin for a perfect score of 7½ points in five matches. The New England division high scorer was Bob Graves, of Harvard, who totaled 7¼ points in five matches. Graves never has been beaten in twosome play in college competition.

Crimson Players Pace Tournament

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14 (AP)—Harvard tennis players paced the field of representatives from 10 colleges as play opened here yesterday in the 41st annual New England intercollegiate tennis tournament. The Crimson has John Palfrey and Langon Gilkey ready to go into quarterfinals of the singles with Jack Stewart and Dave Burt ready to take up the fight to gain that round today.

Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Yale, and Williams each have one place in the quarterfinals while Dartmouth and Amherst had men to take up play today seeking places.

Seeded ranks were broken with Seward Cutler of Yale and John Benn of Brown the victims. Cutler bowed to Don Eisendrath of Wesleyan 6-0, 7-5 and Benn was beaten by Stacy Hill of Dartmouth, 6—4, 7—5.

Duckpin Results

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 14 (AP)—Rolling up a team score of 1819, the Unwin Lumber Five, of Lawrence, took the lead last night in the "Boosters" division of the New England duckpin bowling tournament, topping the score of 1,757 made earlier in the tourney by the Italy Grand Five, also of Lawrence.

In the Class A competition, the Capitol All-Stars, of Hartford, Conn., maintained their lead score of 1,911, with the Casino Five, of Providence, R. I., in second place.

May Hamilton, of Hartford, with a score of 352, went into No. 1 spot in the women's singles, although pressed by Anna Jacek, of Hartford, with a 348.

Margaret Higgins and Kay Bettencourt, of Lawrence, led the women's doubles with 733, while Steve Wickowski and Vincent Carlson, of Middletown, Conn., topped the men's doubles with 807.

Pitcher Sold

TORONTO (AP)—Toronto of the International League announces the outright purchase of Pat McLaughlin, righthanded pitcher, from Philadelphia of the American League. At the same time, Pitcher Walter LanFranconi, of the Leafs was voluntarily retired because of arm ailments.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 13

At Lewiston, Maine: Bowdoin 7, Bates 5.
At Orono, Maine: New Hampshire 4, Maine 3.

Harvard Polo Under Way

What promises to be a record outdoor polo season for Harvard got under way here today with the announcement that this year's intercollegiate championship finals would be played at Harvard's newly-acquired Forbes Field in Norwood, Mass.

The games will be held June 8-15, with Yale, Norwich University, Army, Pennsylvania Military College, and Harvard meeting for the title.

The University of Arizona may also enter the contest if its eastern tour schedule, which will bring the team near Boston during that part of June, permits. The Arizona team is one of the leading college teams of the western circuit, and would be the first western college team to take part in the intercollegiate finals in many years.

For 16 years Harvard has sought to bring the college games to Boston, but because of insufficient facilities, the games have been held in New York and at Burnt Mills, New Jersey.

Acquisition of the W. Cameron Forbes field recently, including a club house and large stables, however, provided the university with an added inducement in its bid this year for the championship games. Forbes field is considered to be one of the best-kept polo fields in this section of the country.

* * *

Crimson players began their first intensive outdoor practice this week, with the hope this season of duplicating their 1938 record in which they carried off the Gerry Cup.

Spring Luncheon

The annual spring luncheon of the Harvard Varsity Club will be held at the club house on Quincy Street, Cambridge, tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock, it was announced yesterday by Richard C. Floyd, president of the club.

Floyd will preside at the luncheon and the speakers will include Jaakko Mikkola, head coach of track; Dick Harlow, head coach of football; Floyd Stahl, head coach of baseball, and Tom Bolles, head coach of rowing. The captains of all seven of this year's major sport teams and the four captains who already have been elected for next year will be present at the luncheon.

Harvard Facing Holy Cross Nine

The Harvard varsity baseball team played the first game of its annual two-game series against Holy Cross at Fitton Field, Worcester, this afternoon. This game was originally scheduled for May 4 but was postponed on account of rain. The second game of the series will be played at Soldiers Field, Boston, on June 8.

This was the first of four games scheduled this week for Harvard. The Crimson will play a return Eastern Intercollegiate League game with Princeton on Soldiers Field, Friday at 4 o'clock, and will play a league double-header with Pennsylvania on Soldiers Field, Saturday afternoon. Harvard won the first Princeton game 11-8.

The varsity tennis team will meet Amherst on the Divinity Field Courts tomorrow afternoon at 2:30, and will meet Brown at the same place on Thursday afternoon. The freshman tennis team will meet Phillips Exeter Academy on Jarvis Field Courts tomorrow afternoon, and the freshman baseball team will play the Brown freshmen at Providence tomorrow.

Reds Farm Two

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The Reds sent two rookie infielders to minor league clubs for further seasoning. Damon Phillips was sent to Syracuse of the International League and Don Lang to Indianapolis of the American Association. Both are subject to recall on 24 hour notice.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	20	85	32	.376
Cramer	22	100	36	.367
Williams	22	84	30	.357
Foxx	22	77	22	.286
Tabor	22	86	22	.256
Doerr	22	90	22	.244
Peacock	10	25	6	.240
Cronin	22	75	14	.187
Desautels	17	50	9	.180
Di Maggio	6	17	3	.176
Nonnenkamp	5	4	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Warstler	9	15	7	.467
Scarsella	15	52	18	.346
Ross	18	71	24	.338
Lopez	15	49	16	.327
Miller	18	65	20	.308
Loane	9	10	3	.300
Rowell	18	52	15	.288
Hassett	18	69	18	.261
Cuccinello	18	74	19	.257
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Cooney	12	25	6	.240
West	17	64	14	.219
Masi	6	15	2	.133
Sisti	8	17	2	.118
Majeski	3	3	0	.000
Wietelmann	1	1	0	.000

New England Conference Baseball

College	Won	Lost	P. C.
Northeastern	5	0	1.000
New Hampshire	4	1	.800
Connecticut	1	2	.333
Rhode Island	1	4	.200
Maine	0	4	.000

Result May 13

New Hampshire 4, Maine 3.

Fair Paddling at Lasell

Wide World

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Elizabeth English of Norwood, Mass., who is student head of crew at Lasell College. She is busy now preparing the crews for the River Day races to be held May 29 to decide the champions of the college.

Stengel Hopes to Continue His Success Against West

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Boston Bees and the Chicago Cubs was postponed because of cold and threatening weather. The two clubs will play a single game here tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Bees this spring have fared far better in competition with the West than they have with the East, Boston fans saw slight encouragement today in the realization that Casey Stengel's club faces a three-game series with the Chicago Cubs. This morning the locals were in possession of six victories in this young National League campaign and five of them were taken on the recent western tour.

Boston's record with the East now shows one triumph in two starts with the Phillies—and that by a one-run margin; no wins in five meetings with the Giants, and three straight defeats from the Dodgers. However, the locals have stayed out of the cellar by winning three in a row from the Pirates, and breaking even in two starts each with the Cardinals and Reds, although dropping a lone contest at Chicago.

Times Have Changed

Times certainly have changed at the Hive. A season back Stengel was crying for base hits. Day after day he would get brilliant pitching, but would lose because his boys could not find their way around bases. His hurler had to deliver a shutout to be assured of victory. The defense gave sensational support to the mound, but the lack of assistance at the plate was discouraging.

Now the situation is reversed. The manager of the Bees has brought along a few boys who can score runs, but the defense and pitching have suffered as a consequence. Yesterday in the final game of the Giant series at the Hive, the Bees scored five runs on 11 hits. The visitors tallied 11 runs on 10 hits. All except three of the New York runs could have been avoided by big league defensive play.

Bases on Balls

There were errors in the field, errors in judgment and enough bases on balls to keep an entire mound staff supplied for a week. Stengel called on six pitchers, starting with Joe Sullivan, and three of them issued 11 free tickets. Joe Callahan walked five men in a row in the eighth inning to force in the last two Giant runs.

On the brighter side of the picture, Stengel has seen Buddy Hassett and Tony Cuccinello hit better in recent games. Buddy, now playing right field, has gone up 53 points in six engagements. Cuccinello has gained 33 over the same period.

Stengel may give Bob Loane another chance at regular outfield duty in this series with the Cubs. Bob was hitting an even .300 this morning as a result of a double and single in his last two appearances at the plate. Pinch hitting for Al Javery yesterday, his single drove across the fifth Bee run. Incidentally, Casey is also toying with the possibility of converting Loane into a pitcher. He has a good arm.

* * *

Briefs . . . The touring Red Sox are in Chicago today and tomorrow . . . Lefty Grove was ready to open against the White Sox . . . As the entire American League was idle yesterday, the Red Sox maintained their 1½ game lead over Cleveland . . . The Yankees, in eighth place, are 8½ behind the pace . . . Jim Bagby works for Joe Cronin on the morrow . . . The Sox are down to their limit of 25 players, but the Bees have 30 . . . Stengel must part with five before midnight tomorrow . . . Max West continues to disappoint the Bees . . . Most of the balls he gets his bat on go foul.

Softball to Start May 23

Girls' softball will officially open at the Garden May 23, with the first few tilts being of the exhibition variety. The New England League will start here in Boston June 11.

This much was settled yesterday at a meeting of officials of the league teams. Boston will have two entries in the loop, the Olympets and the Totem Pole Girls, while the Stamford Nutmegs, Portland Girls, Fisk Girls of Chicopee Falls, Franklin Cleaner Girls of Springfield, and the Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford, will round out the circuit.

Each of these teams had representatives at yesterday's meeting, including Rollie Cote of Springfield, Jim Hogan of Chicopee Falls, Wayne Davis of Portland, Ed Bella of Stamford, Harry Clark of Hartford, Ben Levias of Totem Pole, and Howie McHugh of the Boston Olympets. All agreed that it was the strongest array of teams in New England.

Commissioner Pat Rooney of Attleboro is now drawing up the schedule. He expects the two Boston teams will play four games each week—two at home and two on the road. The Boston contests will be held at the Garden on Tuesday and Thursday nights, with both Hub teams playing each game night.

Plans are afoot to have a preview of the league teams when the exhibition games start. The same rules that prevailed last season will be played at the Garden, with no stealing, no bunting, and no advancing on a passed ball at home plate. When playing outside, however, the Boston teams will play regular softball rules which call for 10 players, plus base-stealing, bunting, and advancing on passed balls.

Boston Box Score

Bees

N. YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Whitehead 3b	5	1	2	2	2	1	1
Moore lf	5	2	2	2	0	0	0
Demaree cf	5	4	3	6	1	0	0
Ott rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Danning c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Young 1b	4	1	1	2	16	1	0
Jurges ss	4	1	1	3	2	4	0
Glossop 2b	5	0	0	0	0	4	0
Vandenberg p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Gumbert p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	38	11	10	19	27	13	1
BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	4	0	0	0	0	6	1
Hassett rf	5	0	2	2	4	0	0
West cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	5	2	2	2	0	2	0
Ross if	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Scarsella 1b	4	1	3	3	11	1	0
Lopez c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi r	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Miller ss	4	1	1	1	3	4	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Majeski	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Loane	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Callahan p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnicle p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Sisti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	11	11	27	16	2

*Batted for Lamanna in third. †Batted for Javery in fourth. ‡Batted for Barnicle in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	3	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	—11
Boston	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	— 5

Runs batted in, Demaree 3, Ott, Jurges 3, Vandenberg, Young 3, Masi, Loane, Miller, Rowell, Scarsella. Two-base hit, Young. Three-base hit, Jurges. Home run, Demaree. Hits, off Sullivan, 2 in 1 inning; off Lamanna, 3 in 2 innings; off Javery, 2 in 1 inning; off Callahan, 1 in 3 2-3 innings; off Early, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Vandenberg, 9 in 4 1-3 innings; off Gumbert, 2 in 4 2-3 innings. Left on base, Boston 8, New York 9. Stolen base, Whitehead. Base on balls, by Vandenberg, by Gumbert, by Lawrence 3, by Javery, by Callahan 6. Struck out, by Vandenberg 2, by Gumbert. Double plays, Gumbert, Glossop and Young; Ross, Miller and Scarsella. Winning pitcher, Gumbert. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Umpires, Jorda, Sears, Dunn. Time, 2h. 17m. Attendance, 1,416.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Grove	4	2	0	1.000
Wilson	7	1	0	1.000
Galehouse	3	1	0	1.000
Hash	8	3	1	.750
Bagby	5	2	1	.667
Harris	4	2	1	.667
Dickman	5	2	2	.500
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	5	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Earley	3	1	0	1.000
Posedel	5	2	2	.500
Swift	4	1	1	.500
Strincevich	4	1	2	.333
Sullivan	6	1	3	.250
Barnicle	5	0	0	.000
Errickson	4	0	0	.000
Lamanna	4	0	0	.000
Piechota	2	0	0	.000
Coffman	6	0	1	.000
Javery	4	0	1	.000
Callahan	2	0	1	.000
Fette	1	0	1	.000

Events

Tuesday, May 14

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field. (baseball)
Tufts vs. Boston College at Medford. (baseball)
Tufts vs. Colby at Oakley. (golf)
Northeastern vs. Boston College at Brookline (freshman baseball).
Northeastern vs. Connecticut at Brookline. (baseball)
Harvard vs. M. I. T. at M. I. T. (freshman lacrosse)
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Brockton at Needham; Sharon at Furnace Brook; Highland at Blue Hill; Thorny Lee at Walpole.

Wednesday, May 15

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field. (baseball)
Tufts vs. Colby at Medford. (tennis)
Tufts vs. Boston College at Medford. (freshman baseball)
Boston College vs. Providence College at Newton. (baseball)
Harvard vs. Amherst at Cambridge. (tennis)
Harvard freshmen vs. Exeter at Cambridge. (tennis)
University Club golf outing at Belmont.
Boston University vs. Colby at Oakley. (golf)
Preparatory school regatta under auspices of M. I. T. on the Charles River.
Entries close for the State B golf championship.
New England Association of Left Handed Golfers at Wollaston.

Thursday, May 16

Boston vs. Chicago National League Field. (baseball)
Tufts vs. Rhode Island State at Oakley. (golf)
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge. (tennis)
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Weston at Winchester; Commonwealth at Brae Burn; Charles River at Wellesley.
W. G. A. spring team matches.
W. G. A. Class D Medal play golf tournament at Bear Hill.

Friday, May 17

Boston vs Pittsburgh at National League Field. (baseball)
Boston University vs. Rhode Island State at Riverside. (baseball)
New England intercollegiate golf tournament at Oakley. (first day).
Tufts vs. Portland Junior College at Medford. (freshman tennis)
Harvard vs. Princeton, at Brighton. (baseball)
Northeastern freshmen vs. Huntington School at Brookline. (baseball)
Invitation medal match play tournament at Woodland. (first day).
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Meadow Brook at Bellevue; Tedesco at Bear Hill; Salem at United Shoe.

Saturday, May 18

Boston vs. Pittsburgh at National League Field. (baseball)
Boston University vs. Tufts at Riverside. (baseball)
Tufts vs. M. I. T. at Medford. (lacrosse)
Tufts vs. Clark at Medford. (tennis)
New England intercollegiate golf tournament a Oakley (final day).
Tufts vs. Boston University at Medford; (freshman baseball)
Boston College freshmen vs. St. John's Prep at Newton. (baseball)
Northeastern vs. Worcester Tech at Brookline. (baseball)
M. I. T. freshmen vs. Andover at Cambridge. (lacrosse)
M. I. T. vs. Brown at Cambridge. (freshman and varsity track).
Harvard vs. Pennsylvania at Brighton. (two baseball games).
Harvard freshmen vs. Exeter at Brighton. (baseball)
Harvard vs. Yale at Brighton. (varsity and freshman lacrosse)
Harvard freshmen vs. Andover at Oakley. (golf)
Harvard vs. Yale at Forbes Field, Dedham (polo)
Invitation medal match play tournament at Woodland. (final day)
Invitation foursome tournament at Kittansett.
American Association regatta on the Charles River.

Sunday, May 19

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field. (baseball)
Bay State Four-Ball Golf League: Woburn at Riverside; Marlboro at Maynard; Westboro at Brookline; Wildwood at Sandy Burr; George Wright at Ponkapoag.
Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League: Trapelo at Bear Hill; South Shore at Tedesco; Thorny Lea at Salem; Framingham at Bellevue.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago at Boston. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. Pittsburgh at New York. St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Chicago. New York at St. Louis. Washington at Detroit. Philadelphia at Cleveland.

Eighteen-Months Campaign Results in First National Open for the Southwest

Colonial Club at Fort Worth To Stage 1941 U. S. Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, May 14—Golf in the Southwest, already enjoying a healthy comeback, will far eclipse all former marks for player and spectator interest this year, partly due to the stimulus of this section having been assured the honor in 1941 of playing host to its first National Open championship. Announcement last week that the blue ribbon classic of the links had been awarded to the Colonial Club in Fort Worth marked the culmination of an 18-month campaign toward this goal by leaders in the sport. The instantaneous response by the public was terrific. Golf play at both private and public courses, already up 25 per cent over the corresponding period for 1939, took a new spurt.

The man to whom major credit is due for landing the Southwest its first national open is Marvin (Bud) Leonard, a wealthy amateur player and owner of the Colonial Club, which he built when he was denied admission to an exclusive Fort Worth Country Club. He now owns that city's largest department store. His Colonial club course is his chief interest, however. It stretches over 6,800 yards and will be lengthened for the open. It is one of the few courses in the South where bent grass greens have been experimented with successfully and brought through the intense Texas heat. Leonard plans the expenditure of $25,000 more to improve clubhouse facilities for the illustrious visitors who'll be here next year to compete over his splendid layout. Sectional qualifying rounds for this year's Open at Warrensville, Ohio, will be held at Colonial Club.

Teams Do Well

While landing of the open furnished the big impetus to golfing interest in this section, it already was booming due to the remarkable showings of Texans in major competitions. Conquests by Ralph Guldahl of Dallas in the 1937 and 1938 Opens and by Byron Nelson of Fort Worth last year; the sensational winter sprees of Jimmy Demaret of Houston and of Ben Hogan of Fort Worth and the more or less spasmodic displays of golfing brilliancy by the former Dallasites, Harry Cooper, Lloyd and Ray Mangrum and others already were touching off the spark to new enthusiasm by the public in general.

At the moment the feminine contingent is even more in the spotlight than the male division. A week ago National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio was a semifinal round casualty in quest of her fifth consecutive Texas women's championship over the exclusive Brook Hollow Country Club course in Dallas. This event saw Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, the former Amelia Gorczyca, an ex-Curtis Cup team player, regain her old time form to win her third Texas championship. In the finals she erased long-hitting Mrs. E. H. Hury of San Antonio, 4 and 3.

This week (May 13-18) feminine stylists of Dallas are warming up for more important events to come by staging their own city championship at Dallas Country Club. Immediately following on the docket is the twenty-ninth annual championship tournament of the Women's Southern Golf Association, which will be held May 20 to 25, inclusive, over the well-kept River Crest Country Club course in Fort Worth.

Miss Miley to Defend

This year's Southern promises to be one of the greatest tournaments in the history of the association with the land below the Mason-Dixon line now claiming superiority in feminine golf and virtually all of its most outstanding players listed to compete. Marian Miley of Louisville will be present to defend her title. Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, 1939 runner-up, will be shooting again at the main prize. Husky Betty Jameson of San Antonio, hopes to regain a title she won first at the age of 14. Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and Estelle Page of Chapel Hill and a score of other stellar shot-makers who have been in Southern golf headlines for years will lend their presence to the occasion. But, playing over the River Crest layout, on which she knows the location of every bump and crevice, Mrs. Goldthwaite, who now is shooting the best golf of her career, looms as the one the winner will have to beat. That state championship triumph regained for her all of her lost confidence and mechanically she has always been one of the smoothest players in the game.

Texas women niblick swingers are looking even beyond the Southern with many already making plans to vacation late this year in order to participate in the Western women's closed tournament at Seattle, Wash., beginning Sept. 10, and in the national championship at Del Monte, Cal., starting Sept. 23.

1940 is unquestionably the greatest year for golf the Southwest has ever known and the fair sex refuses to play second-fiddle to the men.

Rough Water Greets Outboard Season

Wide World

NEW YORK—Clayton Bishop (left) from Onset, Mass., winner of the Hearst Trophy as the first to cross the finish line in the Albany-to-New York race over the week end, shown with Ted Marcks of Poughkeepsie, winner of the Haynes-Griffin Trophy for the fastest time, which is shown between them. Marcks averaged 25.28 m. p. h. for the race in his Service Outboard. Bishop averaged 23.5 m. p. h. in his Humarock Baby, a fragile Class B outboard. This was Bishop's third victory in the 130-mile grind. The water was rough over the entire route and the times were comparatively slow.

Darkness Finally Halts Stirring Cincinnati Duel

By the Associated Press

The little game that wasn't there, a phantom baseball battle as far as the National League was concerned, was probably the lustiest 14-inning interlude that ever ended exactly where it started.

It was an 8-8 tie between the league-leading Cincinnati Reds and St. Louis Cardinals, with darkness finally halting the show. It also was one of three games played in the majors yesterday, the others likewise being in the National League, with the New York Giants beating Boston, 11-5, and Brooklyn downing the Phillies, 6-3.

It's a story begun on an historic occasion. A flood April 23 washed out a contest the Cards had scheduled at Cincinnati. It was the first time a flood ever had caused postponement of a major league game.

Minus Umpires

Later someone thought of using the open date both teams had on Monday, May 13, when they would be heading East together after playing a series in St. Louis. The newspapers were notified. Fans were told. It was a special Ladies Day and 9,370 women thronged Crosley Field. But the National League office in New York didn't know anything about it. President Ford Frick didn't assign any umpires.

Larry Goetz, one of the league's regular staff of arbiters, was located enjoying a day off at his home in Cincinnati and summoned to duty. Coach Jim Wilson of the Reds and Pitcher Lon Warneke of the Cards were pressed into service and the game got started half an hour late.

Vander Meer

Manager Bill McKechnie kept it unique by sending Johnny Vander Meer to the mound for the first time this season. Before he could get anybody out in the fourth he had given up five walks and five hits, including three home runs.

This was only the overture. Johnny Mize hit three home runs and Joe Orengo one for the Cards. Bill Werber of the Reds tied a major league record by getting four doubles. Cincinnati used five pitchers and St. Louis four. With the score 7-7, Clyde Shoun of the Cards and Milt Shoffner of the Reds, both southpaws, hurled six scoreless innings from the seventh through the 12th.

Werber Ties Score

In the first of the 13th Mize hit his third home run and the Reds rapped right back with a run on a pinch double by Bill Hershberger and a single by Werber. That was the way the game ended an inning later when Umpire Goetz called the game because of darkness.

The tie kept the Reds half a game in front of the second-place Dodgers, who put down the Phils with a minimum of effort. All Philadelphia's three runs were scored in the fifth, Hugh Casey holding the visitors scoreless before and Vito Tamulis shutting them out after. Manager Leo Durocher made four hits to lead the assault on Ike Pearson.

The third place Giants snatched their sixth straight victory with an economical 10-hit attack on six Boston pitchers. Frank Demaree homered with two on in the first, Bill Jurges tripled with two on in the third and Babe Young doubled two runners across in the fourth. Five consecutive walks by Joe Callahan gave them two of their other tallies.

Reshevsky-Kashdan Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—The thirteenth round of the national chess championship tournament, now being played at the Hotel Astor, New York, was featured by a closely fought battle between Samuel Reshevsky, present titleholder, and Isaac Kashdan, who leads at present writing. Both players are the only ones not yet defeated in this tournament, and a victory by either would give him an excellent chance to win the championship.

Reuben Fine had a hard time with George Shainswit. Again the clock proved more difficult than the play of either contestant. A. S. Pinkus, at present in second place, drew a Ruy Lopez with David Polland. After the position finally opened up slightly, neither player had likely chances, and a draw was agreed.

The only game of the round to have a decisive result in the main session of play last night was won by the veteran Kupchik from G. Littman, of Miami. Littman had a promising attack, which the spectator experts felt should have won. Unfortunately he lost his race with the clock, and lost through exceeding the time limit, though not before his hasty moves had dissipated his attack.

The other adjourned games were between Wolliston and Green, Reinfeld and Hanauer, Simonson and Denker, and Seidman and Bernstein.

It was announced that Frank Marshall, retired United States champion, and Dr. E. Lasker, for many years champion of the world, would play an exhibition game this coming Saturday at the Astor. It has been many years since these two well-known masters met over the board, and an interesting game is anticipated. Other games may be scheduled at New York chess clubs after the close of the tournament.

In the women's tournament, already won by Mrs. Adele Rivero, Mrs. Harmath and Mrs. McCready drew their adjourned game.

U. S. Chess Standing

	Won	Lost
Kashdan	9½	2½
Pinkus	9	4
Reshevsky	7	2
Fine	7	3
Simonson	7	4
Kupchik	6½	3½
Reinfeld	5½	5½
Denker	5½	5½
Polland	5	6
Bernstein	5	6
Green	4½	6½
Hanauer	4½	6½
Shainswit	4½	6½
Adams	4	6
Seidman	3½	7½
Woliston	2	8
Littman	2	10

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Clayton Bishop, Onset, Mass., set Class B outboard motorboat record of 40.6 m. p. h. in winning Albany-New York Marathon; became first pilot to win race twice.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants divided double-header with St. Louis Cardinals, beating Dizzy Dean 4-1 on two homers by Hugh Critz but losing to Paul Dean.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Stengel Comments on League

Having completed his first tour of the National League, Casey Stengel was discussing the pennant situation.

"Cincinnati is still the club to beat," said the manager of the Bees. "They're no different than they were a year ago. Bill McKechnie has the pitching, the defense, and he can score runs. What more does he need?"

"What else is there in the West?" Casey asked.

"The Cubs are weak at shortstop," the manager answered. "And they might have more trouble with their pitching. It looks as though Dizzy Dean wouldn't win many games for them. Bryant isn't any good either. You know the Cardinals—they can get five or six runs every game, but the other side gets seven or eight. Their pitching is very bad.

Lacks Players

"Pittsburgh isn't as bad as the standing suggests," Stengel went on. "Frisch can't seem to find the nine men he likes the best, but if he ever does he might make a little trouble—not much though. I think they picked that club to finish too high in the beginning. A lot of people thought Frisch could hustle them into the same class with the Reds. But he doesn't have the right kind of players.

"Either New York or Brooklyn, of course, will be the best club in the East," Casey continued. "I couldn't pick between the two right now. The Dodgers looked great two weeks ago, but Durocher is finding out that his pitching staff has holes in it. But I'll say one thing for that club—it has a great infield.

"Terry might finish second if he gets the pitching. He has Danning, Jurges and Ott in there almost every day, and they're pretty good ball players. They tell me that Young has helped other clubs by making bad plays at first base. But he hasn't done that to me. He looks all right."

Stengel was asked about his own club.

"Say, you wouldn't have recognized it if you had seen it in the West," said Casey. "The boys were really hitting. Easily the best I've seen here for four years. Lopez and Miller are much improved over last year. They both hit home runs up near the back of the right field bleachers at Cincinnati. Lopez hit one about 40 feet over the left field wall at Pittsburgh and Miller hit one to left-center in the same park. They weren't just over the wall. They were well tagged.

Ross Hitting

"Ross has been hitting. Those balls get out to the outfield pretty quick when he meets them. He knocks them so hard to the infield they can't always handle them. He hit one of the hardest balls of the year at the Polo Grounds. Gets his best distance to right center. They're not fooling him as often as they thought they would."

What about your pitching?

"Don't mention it," Stengel answered. "I may be out there myself before long. Only two men have done anything for me this spring—Posedel and Sullivan. Coffman has been good, but he only works out of the bull pen. Tobin was my best man in the South and he hasn't pitched an inning for me since the season opened. And I don't know when he will. He was working out today, but the way he is throwing he doesn't look as if he'll be ready for another month."

How many men are you carrying?

"I have 30," Stengel answered, "and don't ask me who I'm going to cut. I don't know any more about it than you do. It looks like I'd be better off going along with some of these kids. If I'm going to lose, I'd rather lose with boys who can be learning."

Kantor And Kinnick Win Iowa Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Andy J. Kantor of Missouri Valley, shortstop on championship baseball teams, and Nile C. Kinnick of Omaha, Neb., all-America football halfback, are the University of Iowa's 1940 scholarship and athletics excellence award winners.

Director E. G. Schroeder announced recently that the Western Conference medal, one of which is presented by each member university, has been awarded to Kantor by the Hawkeye athletic board.

Kinnick is the winner of the athletic board scholarship trophy, given to the major letter man who makes the best scholastic record. Kinnick has a 3.27 grade-point average for his four-year course.

Confining his athletic talents to baseball, Kantor was a star regular on the 1938 nine, which shared the title, and the 1939 team, outright winner. He is playing on the 1940 team which currently is leading the race. Kantor compiled a grade-point average of 2.58.

The athletic board cup is the second scholastic award won by Kinnick within a week, for he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity. Since last fall the Iowan received such prominent football awards as the Heisman, Camp, and Maxwell trophies, the Chicago Tribune's "most valuable player" silver football, and numerous watches for being named on all-America teams

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 13

International League

Jersey City 8, Rochester 4.
Toronto 5, Baltimore 4.
Syracuse 3, Montreal 2.
Only games

American Association

Kansas City 8, Louisville 2.
Milwaukee 7, Indianapolis 4.
Only games

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Shreveport 5, Beaumont 3.
Fort Worth 7, Oklahoma City 3.
Dallas 2, Tulsa 0.
San Antonio 6, Houston 1.

Southern Association

Birmingham 16, Atlanta 10.
Only game

Eastern League

Albany 9, Williamsport 8.
Binghamton 13, Elmira 7.
Only games

Motorboat Shorts

The Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association will celebrate its 10th anniversary next month with the running of its 11th annual National Outboard Championships. Arthur Wullschleger, of Cornell, commodore of the E. I. O. A., has appointed a special alumni committee, headed by E. Reynolds Rowe, who was the Association's first commodore, to arrange for an anniversary celebration.

* * *

The dates of Jan. 10 to 18 have been selected for the 1941 National Motor Boat Show in Grand Central Palace, New York, by the executive committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. The show will be the 36th consecutive exposition sponsored by the organization.

* * *

Buccaneer Days celebration committee of the Corpus Christi, Texas, Chamber of Commerce, will sponsor an outboard regatta on June 10 as part of the city's festival program. The races will be run on Corpus Christi Bay off a completed section of a new $2,000,000 seawall.

Award Trophies

George H. Sisler Official League Championship Trophies are being awarded by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kansas, to winners of circuits in the National Association of Leagues.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	7	1	.875
Yale	3	1	.750
Columbia	5	3	.625
Princeton	3	5	.375
Harvard	1	3	.250
Dartmouth	1	3	.250
Pennsylvania	1	5	.167

Results May 13

Princeton 9, Cornell 3 (first).
Cornell 6, Princeton 4 (second).

N. E. Tennis

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14 (AP)—Langdon Gilkey of Harvard and Harold Eckhardt of Dartmouth were the first to reach the semi-final round of the 41st New England intercollegiate tennis tournament this morning. Gilkey easily disposed of teammate John Palfrey, 6—2, 6—1, while Eckhardt erased a tartar in Don Eisendrath of Wesleyan, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6.

Eckhardt trailed 1—5 in the third set and rallied to beat Eisendrath, 8—6. Yesterday Eisendrath upset Sewald Cutler of Yale.

Singles Summaries (Third Round)

Jack Stewart, Harvard, defeated Stacy Hill, Dartmouth, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.
Dave Burt, Harvard, defeated Wylly Lamar, Amherst, 6—2, 6—0.

Quarter-Finals

Langdon Gilkey, Harvard, defeated John Palfrey, Harvard, 6—2, 6—1.
Harold Eckhardt, Dartmouth, defeated Don Eisendrath, Wesleyan, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6.

Doubles (Third Round)

Peter Shonk and Wilson Barnes, Williams, defeated Ferris Campbell and Carl Willis, Dartmouth, 6—2, 11—9.

War Interferes

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—One of baseball's Canadian leagues, the Cape Breton Colliery circuit up in Nova Scotia, has decided not to open its 1940 season because of the European war. The Canadian Government needed the loop's parks for troop drills which must be held during the daytime.

Officials of the league advised President W. G. Bramham of the National Association they would stand by and operations would be resumed whenever conditions permitted.

College Golf

By the Associated Press.

Result May 13

At Amherst, Mass.: Amherst 6, Worcester Tech 0.

Yachting Series

MONTREAL (CP)—The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal and the Rochester Yacht Club will hold a home-and-home series of Yacht races in August, it was announced last night. The races at Rochester will be held Aug. 10 and 11 and those at nearby Lake St. Louis Aug. 24 and 25.

The Currie Cup series, contested annually by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, Kingston Yacht Club and the Royal St. Lawrence, will be held here July 13 and 14.

A home-and-home series between Royal St. Lawrence and the Kingston clubs will start July 6 and 7 at Kingston and finish here here the same week end as the Currie Cup races are being held.

N. Y. U. Elects

Daniel O'Connell has been re-elected captain of the New York University varsity swimming team. He competed in the sprints and relay during the past two seasons. Captain O'Connell holds a Charles Hayden Scholarship at the University. These awards are made each year "for sound character, exceptional ability and unusual promise of future usefulness."

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	15	4	.789
Brooklyn	14	4	.778
New York	11	8	.578
Chicago	11	11	.500
St. Louis	8	13	.381
Philadelphia	8	11	.353
Boston	6	12	.333
Pittsburgh	5	13	.278

Results May 13

New York 11, Boston 5.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 8, (14 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 3.
Only games scheduled.

Woman's Place in Baseball

AMARILLO, Texas (AP) — Woman's place may be in the home but, says Mrs. Nona Seeds, she also can be useful behind home plate.

Husband Bob was finding the baseball trail rather rough so Nona decided it was high time she did somthing to supplement the family larder.

"I began to realize that we could not support two children on what Bob was making with Newark," she said.

So Nona took a business course and became a baseball executive, one of the few women to hold such a position.

Today she is Vice-President of the Amarillo Gold Sox of the West Texas-New Mexico League. Husband Bob, who plays in the outfield for the New York Giants, is President Absentia. Thus the executive work falls to Nona.

The Gold Sox are leading the league. Last year the club finished on the bottom but paid a profit. This year it's drawing 50 per cent more. Nona signs players, does some of the scouting and handles the money but she leaves the managing to Bubber Jonnard.

She has some catchy ideas on how to get the folks into the park and she also keeps a weather eye on fan satisfaction after they get there.

Seeds is now doing well in baseball but she still is looking ahead.

"We began talking about what we should look to for our livelihood after he was through with baseball," she said. "We decided the only thing we knew was baseball, so the best thing to do was to stick to it."

So Seeds began promoting the Gold Sox.

She'd be supremely happy except for one thing:

"I feel so sorry for Bob, because he never has seen his own team play."

Vancouver Lions Sell Two Players To Les Canadiens

MONTREAL (CP)—Officials of Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League announce the purchase of Loren Mercer and Jack Adams, youthful players of Vancouver Lions of the Pacific Hockey League.

The purchase price was not disclosed.

The announcement said the deal was arranged by Business Manager Frank Patrick, a former business manager of the Lions.

The deal followed closely at the heels of the purchase by Canadiens of Murph Chamberlain, forward, from Toronto Maple Leafs.

Mercer, native of Edmonton, Alta., is 22 and has been playing professional hockey for only two years. He is a forward.

Adams, who will be 20 next month, is a center. He turned to pro hockey last season. Previous he had played in Calgary, his home town.

Demarais Again

Mel Demarais of United Shoe for the second week in a row partnered a professional to victory in the N. E. P. G. A. weekly amateur-pro special as he combined with Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham to win the 36-hole affair at Wollaston Golf Club yesterday. Mel, who teamed with John Thoren of Woodland last Monday to win at South Shore, turned in a 69 for his morning round and then in the afternoon went to the turn in 34 before he became tired and went up to a 40 on the final nine. Demarais and Nettelbladt had a better-ball score of 66-66—132, which won the tournament by the large margin of five strokes from Thoren and Ted Bishop of Woodland, who had 66-71—137.

Pirates Sell

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates announce the release of Pitcher Ray Harrell to the Portland, Ore., Club of the Pacific Coast League in exchange for the right to purchase Catcher Ed Fernandes by Sept. 6.

Harrell was obtained from the Philadelphia Phillies by waiver in February.

Keith Crossman, one-time University of Michigan hockey star, has retired from the sport.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .397; Medwick, St. Louis, .373.
Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 21; Leiber, Chicago, and Moore, New York, 17.
Runs Batted In—Lombardi, Cincinnati, and Mize, St. Louis, 20.
Hits—Leiber, Chicago, 31; Danning, New York, and Mize, St. Louis, 29.
Doubles—Padgett, St. Louis, 8; four tied with 7.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 6; Rowell, Boston, 3.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 9; S. Martin, St. Louis, 4.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 6; Werber, Cincinnati, and Danning, New York, 3.
Pitching — Walters, Cincinnati, 5-0; Thompson, Cincinnati, 4-1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Tigers	15	43	5	21	.488
Danning, Giants	19	73	11	29	.397
Wright, White Sox	21	87	14	34	.391
Radcliff, Browns	21	87	12	33	.379
Medwick, Cards	15	67	12	25	.373
Gustine, Pirates	11	43	6	16	.372

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Trosky, Indians	7	Mize, Cards	9
Kuhel, W Sox	6	S. Martin, Cards	4
Foxx, Red Sox	6	Eight tied with	3

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	27	Lombardi, Reds	20
Walker, Senators	20	Mize, Cards	20
Bloodworth, Sen	17	Leiber, Cubs	19

Hudlin Has Gone Job Hunting In American League

CLEVELAND (AP)—Willis Hudlin, one of the oldest American League players in point of service, has gone job-hunting.

The dean of the Cleveland pitching staff was given his unconditional release after 14 years service. Hudlin was purchased from Waco of the Texas League a year after his graduation from high school.

Of the present players in the league, only seven were active when he joined the Indians late in 1926. They are Jimmy Foxx, Lefty Grove, Al Simmons, Buddy Myer, Ted Lyons, Red Ruffing, and Charley Gehringer.

Hudlin won two and lost one this season, being batted out by the Browns Sunday in his last appearance. His lifetime record here is 157 victories and 151 defeats. His best season was 1927 when he won 18 and lost 12. He won 10 games or more for 10 seasons.

The right-hander said he was confident he would land a job with another American League team. The Boston Red Sox and Chicago White Sox were reported interested in signing him.

Heptagonal Games

PHILADELPHIA, May 13 (AP)—A total of 275 athletes have been entered for the sixth annual Heptagonal Games at Franklin Field on Saturday.

Princeton has nominated 45 athletes; Harvard and Cornell, each 42; Yale, 39; Dartmouth, 37; Pennsylvania, 36, and Columbia, 34.

On Friday the various coaches will name their actual starters in each event. Under the rules no more than two individuals from each college may compete in each of the regular events and one entry from each school in each of the two relay races.

World Record

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 14 (AP)—Roy Vitousek, co-captain of the Stanford University swimming team, did his bit toward dedicating Palo Alto's new Municipal Pool Saturday by bettering the world record for the 50-meter breaststroke.

He was clocked in 31.4s., two-tenths of a second faster than the record set by Paul Frissell of the Dragon Athletic Club, New York City, in 1936.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	16	6	.727
Cleveland	11	7	.667
Detroit	12	10	.545
Philadelphia	10	12	.455
Chicago	9	12	.429
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Washington	9	13	.409
New York	7	14	.333

Results May 12

No games scheduled

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Leo Durocher, Dodgers—Hit safely four times to lead Brooklyn to 6-3 victory over Phillies.

Harry Gumbert, Giants—Held Bees to two hits in 4⅔ innings of relief pitching to get credit for 11-5 victory.

John Mize, Cardinals, and Bill Werber, Reds—Former hit three home runs and latter rapped out four doubles and single as two clubs battled through 14-inning tie.

Mackmen Draw Well

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Connie Mack's Athletics are proving a magnet at the turnstiles so far this season. The A's played to 112,393 in their first 12 games. Of this number, 65,693 turned out at Shibe Park and 46,700 on the road.

The Phillies, hampered by inclement weather, drew an aggregate of 36,647 in their first eight games; 25,647 on the road and 11,000 at home.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result May 13

At Amherst, Mass.: Davidson 6, Amherst 1.

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Sugar Island

BETWEEN looming sister mountains, Morne Misery rose steep and sheer from the dark blue morning sea, thrusting its ragged cone into an incredible pink sky. Barren except for the waving cane, the mountainsides blazed with light and color—glorious in the harsh beauty which is a sugar island's own. From the narrow, almost treeless plain, the green fields stretched greedily upward. Deep ravines were purple and mauve and rose, but the ripening cane was gold along the ridges. Only the stark fingers of refinery chimneys and rows of meager palms marred the smooth, clean sweep to the crest. Like a lump of clay left over when the island's sculptor had finished his work, the fortress hill rounded up from the sleekly curving shore.

As the anchor splashed down, a babble arose in the garish fleet of rowboats bobbing over the swells from the jetty. In them the watermen balanced swayingly on broad feet, shouting and haggling for passengers ashore. Singers took up their clappers and gourds and broken-down guitars to add their voices to the tumult. No two groups sang the same thing nor even in the same key. Shrill and distinct rose the persistent clamor of the diving boys—"A penny, master, I dive. A penny, meestress, my lady." Above it all, we could hear the boatswain's commands, the rumble of the deck engine, the monotonous intoning of the stevedores and the creaking of the rigging.

The air blew morning fresh—pungent with the smell of ships and the sea, bearing only a hint of the heat to come.

On the way ashore, two boats converged on our rowboat. From each a very large man leaped into our bucking craft, which retained its composure better than we in the face of the invasion. It developed that each had an automobile which he felt would ideally suit our requirements. Across us and at us, they argued the merits of their respective vehicles, their respective charges. In the face of our bewildered silence, they fought their own prices lower and lower. It was a protracted business, but not without its humor. Oddly enough, it was all accomplished with the greatest good nature, even with a naïve delight in our lack of participation. Only when we were confronted with the actual cars was decision incumbent upon us and then it was simply a matter of choosing between tan and blue.

* * *

The little town straggled along the shore in sun-drenched somnolence. It created the impression that it clung so close to the water only because, in island parlance, "it could not worry itself" to climb the hill. Little houses lined the wide streets and hung over the banks of streams and drainage canals with complete impartiality. Some were yellow; some were vaguely whitewashed; all were mossy and mottled by the elements. Blue paint shone around the open doors and windows—gayer and cheaper than screens and, perhaps, quite as effective against insects, as the people claimed.

Over everything trembled the faint pink light of the early sun.

Where the angle of a leaning wall made a small triangle of shade, a lop-eared burro dozed with his panniers still on his back. Opening startled eyes as we passed, he trumpeted his disapproval of us and all we represented. An old woman slipped down a dusty, crooked alley between low buildings—her head erect under a bunch of faggots, like a huge porcupine. On feet that were soundless against the pavements, a young woman strode regally along beneath a deep basket in which rode two nodding chickens whose tailfeathers draped coquettishly over the side. Behind her meandered a very small donkey with closed eyes. Astride him nodded a man whose head rested on his great chest. His long arms dangled at his sides like those of a brown raffia doll. His feet, protruding from tattered trousers, dragged gently over the hot street on either side of his plodding steed. Neither man nor beast looked as if he knew where he was going or cared when he arrived there.

* * *

Out in the country, our way led through acre upon acre of sugar so tall that road signs were lost in the forest of green. Bullock carts groaned along the roads on wavering wheels. Saddle ponies minced scornfully and daintily through the dust. Far down below, where feathery breakers curled along the beach, the abandoned salt bed gleamed silvery white. Thatched villages leaned over raging brooks, the houses standing high off the ground on stilts of lava rock or crumbling pipe. Children and chickens and dogs scrambled in delightfully informal profusion. In Black Rock Cove the bright water boiled around the bases of the tortured pinnacles of porous stone. The trestle of the little sugar railway made a slim lattice against the sky. In the streets of the old city, there still lurked the memory of France. It was in the line of the roofs, in the tilt of the twisted streets, in the decrepit elegance of the street lights which waggled broken lanterns atop rusting poles.

* * *

Climbing the wide, shallow steps up Brimstone Hill, the sun burned down upon us for, of course, there were no trees. Neither old-time fortifications nor sugar cane do well among trees. Hotly, wearily, we wondered why we had come—history or no history.

And then we came out on the ramparts! Stubby cannon frowned impotently down over the long, long sweep of the shore. From the door of the old dungeon came a strange, sweetish smell, the sound of eerie, ceaseless chirping, the thick beating of wings. In the ground at our feet yawned the overgrown foundations of the barracks and officers' quarters. Through the narrow slits in the thick walls, we could look down on the bald approach along which we had come.

Above us, on the crest of the hill, stood a single graceful ruin, like a setting by Berard, which overlooked an Olympian panorama of sea and sky and plain. Just at the water's edge a group of yellow buildings stood where once the French fort had been. The red roofs were seared by the sun, but on three sides young trees cast slight shadows. On the fourth, the blue Caribbean stretched out to the horizon, broken only by the misty blue bulk of distant islands. Overhead small clouds moved across the hot sky, weaving patterns of light and shade; blotting out villages; veiling Misery's scarred summit into benevolence; bringing the swift downpours of the tropics which blend land and sea into one gray whole.

THEDIA COX KENYON

Sea Phantom

IT WAS NIGHT and we were asleep—sleeping with the sound sleep that the ceaseless throbbing of a ship, and the long roll of the Pacific, can induce. Suddenly a strange sound broke through our consciousness. On land it would not have been strange, but at sea!

We heard it again.

"What is that?" asked one of us, sitting up.

"It sounds like the barking of a dog!" replied the other.

"But how can it be? In the middle of the ocean! Why, we are four days from Japan!"

Again that eerie barking.

We looked out, then. And there, right opposite our porthole, almost within pole's reach, was an Oriental fishing junk, sails rising dimly against the stars. We could see by the faint light on board how the small craft bounced around in our wake. Faintly we could see figures and hear the sound of voices. And there, sure enough, showing white in the feeble light of the deck lantern, was a small dog, still barking at the great hulk of our passing ship.

In a moment, the junk was gone from our porthole vision. The voices were heard no more; the barking became a mere pin-prick in the vastness of the ocean night.

The whole thing had been as fleeting as a dream. Could it have been an apparition?

No, we had each other as witness to the vision of the little white dog, barking at the great intruder in his domain.

Brave, sea-going little dog! Facing the wind and the dark. Living for days at a time in an abode that is never still under your feet. Bringing to those lonely fishermen, with your cheerful barking, a little of the feel of home, so many sailing miles away.

G. D. D.

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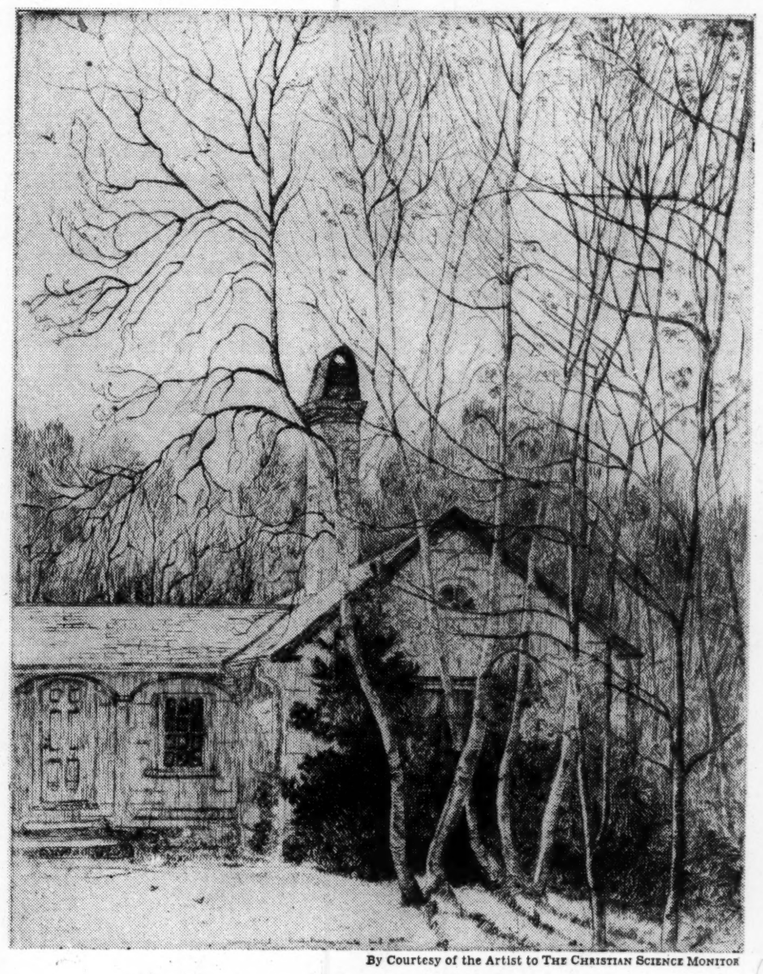
Colts in Pasture

In springtime I have seen them by the brook,
  Arching their necks and tossing their sunny manes,
Racing each other and wheeling about to look,
  And I have watched them prancing down windy lanes
And running like waves of light in the meadow grass
  Or speeding with white clouds over the crest of a hill—
And now, if I close my eyes, colts seem to pass
  With their tossing heads, and I hear hoofs beating still.

I hear colts whinny again by the pasture gate
  When clover drifts its fragrance out on the air,
And I seem to stand again in the dusk and wait—
  I reach my hand and a cool nose nuzzles there!
Colts in pasture! Youth—and awakening land!
  These were together and so they must remain—
Though in this spring by a far-off gate I stand
  To smell the meadows sweet once more with rain.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPRING IDYL": *An Etching by Emily B. W. Manchester*

MRS. MANCHESTER is an etcher who lives in Worcester, Massachusetts, and specializes in New England subjects. This delicate impression of an early New England spring has brought the artist several prize awards, in exhibitions where it has been shown. It recalls at once the tender green mist over slender white trunks, with somewhere a hint of dark firs, that spells spring to many a New Englander. Winterish as the landscape still appears, one can feel the warmth of the spring sunshine as it pours over the slim, leafless birches.

Renoncer à l'Erreur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS SA LETTRE aux Romains, Paul les exhorte en ces termes (Romains 12:21): "Ne te laisse pas vaincre par le mal, mais triomphe du mal par le bien." Il montre ainsi quelle est la méthode à suivre si l'on veut triompher du mal.

Aux hommes qu'oppresse le chagrin, il faut plus que de simples exhortations pour qu'ils puissent renoncer à leur peine. Voici ce qu'Éliphaz conseillait à Job (Job 22:21): "Attache-toi donc à Lui, et tu seras en paix, et il t'en arrivera du bien." Quiconque s'attache à la vraie nature de Dieu apprend aussi à connaître son moi réel, où le remords et les tendances pécheresses ne jouent aucun rôle. Un Dieu entièrement bon n'a jamais créé ou permis ces erreurs chez l'homme, Son fils bien-aimé. Elles ne sont donc nullement vraies ou inévitables. Si le mal paraît s'être temporairement introduit dans nos pensées et notre existence, c'est parce que nous n'avons pas bien connu Dieu; mais le mal disparaît devant une juste compréhension de Celui qui est l'infaillible Vérité, l'Amour impartial.

L'unicité de l'homme avec Dieu, le bien est un fait immuable de l'être réel. Il en résulte que notre moi parfait, dont la source est en Dieu, n'est pas et ne saurait être changé ou perdu sous l'influence des événements mortels ou des erreurs humaines Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, on peut arriver à comprendre la perfection divine. Il devient donc possible d'abandonner les notions matérielles limitées concernant Dieu et l'homme — le faux concept qui voile la présence et le pouvoir du créateur plein d'amour. Le sens spirituel de l'être nous donne cette assurance: l'Amour divin toujours présent permet de surmonter le prétendu pouvoir du mal.

Mais comment l'homme peut-il renoncer à une mauvaise habitude, à quelque tendance regrettable qui semble faire partie de sa nature? Conseiller celui qui lutte contre la tentation, lui dire de ne plus céder au mal, cela n'apporte pas nécessairement l'aide ou la guérison cherchées. Le mortel a besoin qu'on lui montre d'une manière précise comment il peut ne plus céder aux désirs méprisables, et c'est au fond à quoi il aspire. Supposons qu'un garçon grimpant à un arbre sente fléchir la branche à laquelle il s'était accroché. S'il la lâche, c'est la chute. Pourtant il ne lui sert à rien de s'y cramponner. Dès qu'il aperçoit une branche plus solide, il la saisit, abandonne le rameau trop faible et se trouve en sécurité.

D'une manière analogue, la Science Chrétienne vient au secours de ceux qu'asservissent apparemment le péché ou la maladie, et les aide à renoncer aux erreurs de la croyance. Elle révèle l'individualité véritable comme étant parfaite maintenant même. Parce qu'elle présente les vrais faits de l'être qui satisfont la pensée, elle rend possible l'abandon de l'erreur. Ainsi le renoncement à l'erreur marche de pair avec l'acceptation positive du bien. Acquérir la connaissance de la Vérité fait reculer l'erreur. Lorsque ses yeux s'ouvrirent et qu'il reconnut sa vraie nature spirituelle, l'enfant prodigue ne désira plus les gousses grossières de la matérialité. A la page 201 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, explique clairement que "le moyen de chasser l'erreur de l'entendement mortel est d'y verser la vérité avec des flots d'Amour."

Cette méthode pratique a guéri dans bien des cas la maladie chronique, les limitations restrictives, l'affliction. D'autre part, en arrivant à comprendre la pureté et l'intégralité de leur être réel, bien des hommes ont pu renoncer au péché et aux faux appétits. Il est clair qu'on ne surmonte pas le mal en feignant de l'ignorer. Puisque le mal ne fait nullement partie de l'homme spirituel créé par Dieu, nous sommes divinement autorisés à démasquer ses fausses prétentions et à les nier. Ses suggestions astucieuses voudraient nous faire croire que le mal est notre propre pensée. Du moment que le péché, les faux plaisirs et autres choses du même acabit ne peuvent nous atteindre qu'en nous trompant, notre sécurité consiste à reconnaître que le mal est toujours irréel. Il tâche d'égarer notre pensée en la détournant de la Vérité, du bien. Pour nous attirer, il nous fait entrevoir le plaisir et les satisfactions; mais une analyse juste nous montre que tant qu'on les accepte et qu'on s'y livre, les suggestions du mal nuisent à la paix et à la santé.

Grâce à la compréhension spirituelle de notre identité véritable, la Science Chrétienne nous conduit à répudier le faux sens matériel du moi. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*ibid.*, p. 355): "En ce qui concerne le péché et la maladie, la Science Chrétienne dit, dans le langage du Maître: 'Suis-moi, et laisse les morts ensevelir leurs morts.' Que la discorde, quels que soient son nom et sa nature, ne se fasse plus entendre, et que le sens harmonieux et vrai de la Vie et de l'être prenne possession de la conscience humaine."

Les pensées irréelles et discordantes s'effacent devant la vision correcte de l'homme en tant qu'idée spirituelle de Dieu. La crainte fait place à l'Amour divin, compris par le disciple. Le ressentiment, les pensées dures ne peuvent exister en présence de la bonté et du dévouement. Ni la santé ni le bonheur ne dépendent des conditions matérielles: ils représentent l'héritage inaliénable que Dieu, le bien, confère à l'homme. Parce que la maladie et la douleur sont avant tout mentales, nous pouvons les bannir de notre pensée et de notre existence en acquérant la certitude que le seul pouvoir est le bien, que la seule loi est celle du divin Amour. Au point de vue de notre véritable individualité, nous sommes sains, heureux, harmonieux, éternellement conscients de l'amour que nous donne notre Père-Mère Dieu.

Quand on s'attache avec intelligence à la bonté de Dieu, à la perfection de l'homme, on abandonne forcément les pensées qui empêcheraient l'harmonie et le véritable bien-être. C'est ainsi qu'apparaît à notre conscience la signification pratique de ces paroles dues à Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 249): "Acceptons la Science, renonçons à toutes les théories basées sur le témoignage des sens, abandonnons les modèles imparfaits et les idéals illusoires, et ayons ainsi un seul Dieu, un seul Entendement, et qu'Il soit parfait, produisant Ses propres modèles de perfection."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

George Sand Played With Puppets

GEORGE SAND, as everybody knows, was the most enthusiastic of puppet lovers. Her choice, above all others, was the fist puppet, which she greatly preferred to the string-controlled marionette. She delighted in the fact that her hand was its body, . . . and she and the puppet absolutely one. At her country home, Nohant, she and her son, Maurice, enjoyed a long career of fist puppet productions, at first with no more theatre than a cardboard frame fastened to the back of a big chair. In the seat of the chair knelt the operator. In time there were little booths, one after another, but always simple. . . . This was not a short-lived fad, but a deep and abiding interest. For more than thirty years, through happy times and through sorrowful times, the puppets brought interest, merriment and distraction from anxiety. George Sand helped to write and to adapt and to act the plays, and sat up to all hours to sew the puppets' costumes. Her son carved their heads from wood, skillfully but crudely, for Madame Sand felt that thus they expressed more than more highly finished faces which left nothing to the imagination. . . . The last theatre and the puppets are still preserved at Nohant.—From "A Handbook of Fist Puppets," by BESSIE A. FICKLEN. (New York: Stokes.)

Relinquishing Error

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL'S ADMONITION in his letter to the Romans (Romans 12:21), "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," sets forth the correct method for the conquest of evil.

Burdened with sorrow, men need something more than mere exhortations in order to enable them to relinquish their grief. Eliphaz exhorted Job (Job 22:21), "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." Through a true acquaintance with God one gains a knowledge of his real selfhood, wherein remorse and sinful tendencies have no place. A wholly good God never created or permitted these errors for His beloved son, man. Hence, they are never true or inevitable. Evil, which may temporarily have gained a seeming entrance into our thoughts and experience, through our failure to know God aright, gives way before a right understanding of Him who is unfailing Truth and impartial Love.

Man's oneness with God, good, is an unchanging fact of real being. Therefore, one's perfect selfhood, derived from God, is not and cannot be changed or lost through mortal events or human mistakes. Through the teaching of Christian Science one can come into an understanding of the divine perfection. One can thus give up the limited, material concept of God and man, which obscures the presence and power of the all-loving creator. The spiritual sense of being brings the assurance that through ever-present divine Love one can dispose of evil's claim to power.

But how can one relinquish a wrong habit, an evil tendency which seems to belong to oneself? The advice to desist from indulgence of evil given to one who is struggling with temptation may bring neither help nor healing. Such a one needs and longs to be shown a definite way to cease yielding to unworthy desire. A boy climbing a tree may find the branch he has grasped giving way under him. To let go may mean a fall. To retain his hold cannot help. Discerning a sturdy branch he shifts his grasp from the weak one and thus gains safety.

Similarly, Christian Science aids one seemingly bound with sin or disease to relinquish these errors of belief. It reveals true selfhood as perfect now. It leads thought to relinquish error by supplying the true, satisfying facts of being. Relinquishing error, then, accompanies a positive acceptance of good. The knowledge of Truth gained causes the error to recede. The prodigal no longer indulged the husks of materiality when awakened to his true spiritual nature. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, clearly explains in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 201), that "the way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love."

This practical way has healed many of chronic disease, restricting limitation, and sorrow. Others, through gaining an understanding of the purity and completeness of their true being, have been able to give up sin and false appetites. It is very clear that ignoring evil will not overcome it. Because evil is no part of God's spiritual man, we have divine authority for detecting and denying its spurious claims. Craftily it suggests itself to us as being our own thought. Inasmuch as sin, false pleasure, and the like, can reach us only through deception, our safety lies in recognizing all evil as unreal. Its endeavor is to turn our thought away from Truth, from that which is good. It alluringly suggests satisfaction and pleasure, but rightly analyzed we see that its suggestions, as long as they are accepted and indulged, bring loss of peace and of physical well-being.

Christian Science leads one to relinquish a false, material sense of self through the spiritual understanding of one's true identity. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 355): "As for sin and disease, Christian Science says, in the language of the Master, 'Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead.' Let discord of every name and nature be heard no more, and let the harmonious and true sense of Life and being take possession of human consciousness."

Unreal, discordant thoughts yield to the correct view of man as God's spiritual idea. Fear gives way to divine Love, when understood. Neither hardness of thought nor resentment can exist in the presence of kindness and unselfishness. Health and happiness are not dependent upon material conditions; they are man's uninterrupted heritage from God, good. Because disease and pain are primarily mental, they can be banished from our thought and experience as we definitely reassure ourselves that the only power is good, the only law, the law of divine Love. In our true selfhood, we are healthy, happy, harmonious, eternally conscious of the love of our Father-Mother God.

To begin to cling understandingly to God's goodness and man's perfection is to find ourselves letting go of the thoughts that would hinder our harmony and well-being. Then will dawn upon our consciousness the practical significance of Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 249): "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

To a Poet

(Vision of May)

Perhaps in looking for a silver line
you came across a paler, lovelier thing,
a moon-white star shot with a field of stars
that felt this late spring night as one with it,—
one with the wheeling universe that now
reluctantly takes leave of all things pale,—
pale moon, pale stars, pale foliage of trees,
the timid blossoming of early flowers,
the first faint birdcalls down awaking lanes,—
only a moment now the fairy scene
remains to linger with its tracery,
fine as the pattern of forsythia,
fine as a birdwing glimpsed against the sky,
before the color and the song come clear,—
painting in bold strokes the full-blown year.

ROBERTA SEIFERTH

We Who Own The Mountains

THE PLACID AIR of the day shed a new tranquillity over the consoling landscape. The heart of the earth seemed to taste a repose more perfect than that of common days. A hermit-thrush, far up the vale, sang his vesper hymn; while the swallows, seeking their evening meal, circled above the riverfields without an effort, twittering softly, now and then, as if they must give thanks. Slight and indefinable touches in the scene, perhaps the mere absence of the tiny human figures passing along the road or laboring in the distant meadows, perhaps the blue curls of smoke rising lazily from the farmhouse chimneys, or the family groups sitting under the maple-trees before the door, diffused a sabbath atmosphere over the world.

Then said the lad, lying on the grass beside me, "Father, who owns the mountains?"

I happened to have heard, the day before, of two or three lumber companies that had bought some of the woodland slopes; so I told him their names, adding that there were probably a good many different owners, whose claims taken all together would cover the whole Franconia range of hills.

"Well," answered the lad, after a moment of silence, "I don't see what difference that makes. Everybody can look at them."

They lay stretched out before us in the level sunlight, the sharp peaks outlined against the sky, the vast ridges of forest sinking smoothly towards the valleys, the deep hollows gathering purple shadows in their bosoms, and the little foothills standing out in rounded promontories of brighter green from the darker mass behind them. . . .

They were all ours, from crested cliff to wooded base. The solemn groves of firs and spruces, the plumed sierras of lofty pines, the stately pillared forests of birch and beech, the wild ravines, the tremulous thickets of silvery poplar, the bare peaks with their wide outlooks, and the cool vales resounding with the ceaseless song of little rivers—we knew and loved them all; they ministered peace and joy to us; they were all ours, though we held no title deeds and our ownership had never been recorded.—Henry Van Dyke, in "Modern Essays and Stories," edited by FREDERICK HOUK LAW. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Trade Comments Pages 18-19 Financial News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1940

Utilities Plan Merger Soon In Leominster

Light company's counsel announces intention at hearing to determine if rates are just.

Approval by the State Public Utilities Commission of a consolidation plan involving the Leominster Electric Light and Power Company, the Leominster Gas Company, the Middlesex Electric Company and the Wachusett Electric Light Company will be sought within a short time, Damon E. Hall, counsel for the Leominster Electric Light and Power Company, told the Commission today.

Mr. Hall appeared before the Commission in connection with its rate hearing on the Leominster Electric Light and Power Company, the case being the fourth of 11 which the Commission is investigating on its own motion to determine whether the companies' earnings warrant a reduction in rates to the consumer.

Mr. Hall said the consolidation petition will be filed with the Commission very soon and therefore asked the Commission to delay its decision on the present rate case. He added that "undoubtedly economies will result from the consolidation."

The Wachusett Electric Light company serves the towns of Ayer, Clinton, Harvard, and Lancaster. The Middlesex Electric Company serves Tyngsboro, Dunstable and part of Pepperill.

City Rates Called Fair

No person appeared at the hearing to oppose the present rate or to demand a reduction.

Mayor Sidney E. Bell, of Leominster, told the Commission that the rates charged to the city were fair but added that he was not in a position to determine whether the rate to private users was fair.

The Mayor pointed out that in 1938 when the last light reduction was put into effect by the company, the city's tax rate went up $4, thus increasing the tax burden on the company. However, he added, Leominster's tax rate is expected to be reduced $1 this year, following a trend noticeable throughout the State.

Jesse E. Gray, appearing as a rate expert for the Leominster Electric Light and Power Company, testified that since 1935, light reductions totaling $49,493 have been effected by the company. These reductions, he added, plus increased use, has resulted in domestic consumers receiving 21 per cent more electricity in 1939 than they received in 1935 at the same price.

Kilowatt Consumption

Mr. Gray said the average domestic customer for 1935 paid an average rate of just under .8 cents per kilowatt hour, compared to 6.4 cents in 1939.

Mr. Gray pointed out that 22.8 per cent of the domestic customers use 20 kilowatt hours or less per month, while 31 per cent of the commercial customers use 40 kilowatt hours or less per month.

At the close of the hearing Mr. Hall pointed out that the war conditions may change the situation regarding the company very materially, adding that prices of coal and oil are going up and "we cannot prophesy the year's results."

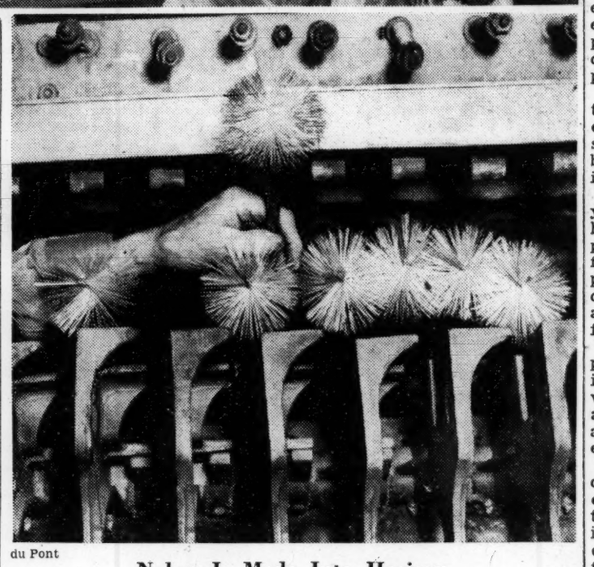
Bids Are Received For Turning Basin

The J. S. Packard Dredging Company of Boston submitted the lowest bid, $23,065, on a project for a turning basin in Boston harbor to permit the world's largest vessels to dock at Commonwealth Pier No. 5, when the State Public Works Commission opened the bids today.

The only other bidder on the project was the Great Lakes Dredging and Docks Company of New York City. The latter's price was $26,900.

Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways, said the program calls for dredging of a 40-foot deep channel below mean low water, north of the main ship channel opposite the pier, for the turning basin. The total of 65,000 cubic yards of materials will be removed. Work will start early in the summer, General Hale said.

'Wonder Filament of World of Chemistry'



du Pont

Nylon Is Made Into Hosiery

Top: Model examining full-fashioned hosiery made of du Pont's new filament nylon, noted for sheerness and strength.

Lower: The same chemical base used for making brush bristles, claimed better than animal bristles because they absorb very little water and do not soften and lose their shape as readily.

Nylon Hosiery Ready to Appear At Leading Stores of the U. S.

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nylon stockings, made of the new "wonder filament of the world of chemistry," go on sale here and in leading stores throughout the United States tomorrow, the first real opportunity the public has had to purchase and try out the very latest thing in durable hosiery.

Seldom since the advent of rayon has a product of the laboratory so captured public imagination as has nylon. Strength and elasticity are the two top features claimed for the new yarn. Unlike rayon, which is made from wood or cotton cellulose, organic matter, nylon is wholly inorganic, made from carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen gained from coal, air and water.

In Boston, practically all stores selling hosiery will have a limited supply in the more popular sizes, according to the Boston Retail Trade Board.

Other Uses

In addition to stockings nylon has many possible uses, but at present the great bulk of the product manufactured at the du Pont Company's plant in Seaford, Delaware, is being made into yarn and sold to mills making full-fashioned hosiery, and with a small amount of this yarn being made into sewing thread, fishing line, bead cord, and other articles that require small amounts of nylon.

In Arlington, N. J., at another du Pont plant, nylon is being made into filaments for use as bristles in tooth brushes, hair brushes and industrial brushes. Other uses are being developed in the research laboratory.

Ordinarily nylon fibers are characterized as having great strength and elasticity, non-combustibility (nylon will melt at high temperatures but will not flame), quick drying (since it absorbs little moisture), mildew resistant, mothproof, and keeps its shape.

Nylon is the result of many years of fundamental scientific research in the du Pont laboratories by several hundred chemists and physicists, collaborating with the late Dr. Wallace H. Carothers.

The materials obtained from coal, air, and water at the Belle, West Virginia, du Pont plant is shipped to Seaford, N. J., where it is heated and converted into a molten mass or polymer, the result of a chemical process called polymerization.

The Next Step

The next step in making nylon is to flow the molten polymer onto a large flat-surfaced wheel which molds it into long ribbons that look like ivory. The ribbons are chopped into small chips, melted again and this time the melted substance is forced by pressure through tiny holes of a "spinneret." As it strikes the air the liquid freezes or solidifies and becomes spider-web-like filaments of nylon. The filaments are wound on a spool, stretched, twisted together and otherwise treated similar to other yarn manufacturing processes.

Typical of the questions asked by the public are those to be answered tonight in the course of the "Cavalcade of America" program sponsored by du Pont.

"Nylon hosiery will run," says Dr. G. P. Hoff of the Nylon division. "Any hosiery made by standard methods of knitting will run when a thread is broken. But in this hosiery the extra strength and give which the fiber has make it less liable to develop runs."

Sullivan Loses To Marcella In Votes Recount

The recount in the Eleventh Congressional District of Massachusetts for national convention delegates was completed today, with former State Senator Felix A. Marcella of the North End, who finished fifth in the primaries April 30, elevated by the recount to third place, and winning over John J. Sullivan of Charlestown who held third place in the general election returns, and then dropped into fifth place in the recount, losing the election.

Name	Election figures	Recount
William H. Barker	1,678	1,657
Bernard L. Sullivan	1,608	1,581
John J. Sullivan (Losing the election)	1,540	1,451
Edward J. Volk	1,527	1,473
Felix A. Marcella (Winning election)	1,522	1,530

The recount does not materially affect the situation as regards pledged candidates. The only candidate pledged to James J. Farley, Edward J. Volk, lost 54 votes, but retained his place as a candidate.

Neither Mr. Marcella or Mr. Sullivan is pledged, though after the election Mr. Sullivan voiced his support for the Farley cause, seasoned political observers pointed out this afternoon.

Capital Penalty Change Proposed

Abolition of mandatry capital punishment for first degree murder is provided in a bill filed by Representative John B. Wenzler, Democrat, of South Boston, in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The bill was filed yesterday for Harold W. Sullivan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General.

Under the proposed legislation a jury sitting on a first degree murder case would be authorized to recommend either capital punishment or life imprisonment. At present capital punishment is the only choice.

For several years Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, Secretary of the Committee for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, has sought repeal of capital punishment without success.

Students of Clark Visit Boston's Port

About 35 students of Clark University School of Geography, Worcester, under leadership of Prof. Wallace Atwood, Jr., visited Boston's port today for the annual trip arranged by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as part of his program to stimulate New England interest in New England's greatest port.

The students were taken to the observation balcony of the Custom House, 25 stories above the street, and from that point of vantage, listened to a detailed lecture of the historic, commercial and business points, as well as the ocean terminals, islands and other features of Boston harbor.

Large Savings On Jobless Tax Are Forecast

'Merit voting' plan said to promise $17,000,000 annually in reductions to the employers.

Employers will be saved some $17,000,000 annually in taxes for unemployment insurance and the balance in the State insurance fund will be held at around $110,000,000 through the "merit rating" plan going into effect in 1942, Arthur H. Doyle, chief accountant of the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation, said today.

Mr. Doyle is in charge of the installation of the "merit rating" system whereby employers will have their taxes adjusted according to their record for holding down unemployment. The test will be the degree in which they have been able to retain the same workers in their jobs. From the present state tax of 2.7 per cent on the pay roll, the lowest possible reduction will be to one half of one per cent.

The $17,000,000 which it is anticipated will be saved in employers' contributions represents the surplus above disbursements for benefits which the insurance fund is now showing, Mr. Doyle noted.

Taxes paid by employers are yielding an average of one and one half times as much as is being paid out in unemployment benefits. The State, under legislation passed last year, purposes to reduce the taxes so as to make them approximately replenish the fund for payments.

The total of $110,000,000 expected in the fund two years hence is accounted for by the $81,000,000 which is now on hand, plus further accumulations for the next year and a half at the rate of the present annual surplus of $17,000,000.

Mr. Doyle pointed out that his computations were subject to several possible changes. Payments to the unemployed may show an increase under the new formula for calculating benefits written into the new unemployment compensation law which became effective the first of last month.

Also taxes of employers may show a small reduction through the limitation of contributions to the first $3,000 of an employee's salary. Until the law was amended as of Jan. 1 this year, employers paid the tax on the entire salary of their higher paid employees.

Mr. Doyle said it was yet too early to measure the effect these changes would have on the average $17,000,000 surplus.

In addition, if business should fall off, more money would have to be paid out in benefits, while if business improved, the rate of increase of the fund would be accelerated.

Fund Discrepancy Inquiry Ordered

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, ordered William C. Crossley, District Attorney of Bristol County, to make a thorough investigation into the reported shortage of more than $15,000 in the accounts of Frank J. Condon, Chief Probation Officer of Bristol, Nantucket, Dukes, and Barnstable Counties.

The reported shortage was uncovered in an audit conducted under the direction of Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, who has submitted the audit to Mr. Dever and members of the County Commissions for proper action.

The Attorney General on his return to the State House yesterday after a week's rest, wrote to Mrs. Crossley and ordered him to make the investigation and to take appropriate action. Mr. Dever wrote that the case was more than a mere matter of bookkeeping. Mr. Crossley was ordered to report his findings to the Attorney General.

Publicity Men Told to Adapt Printing to Readers' Time

In celebrating the 500th anniversary of modern printing today, the Advertising Club of Boston heard Douglas C. McMurtrie as one of the nation's leading experts in typography stress "the necessity of keeping printed publicity in step with constantly changing conditions—as to reader habits and interests and the extent of available time the average person has for reading." At the Hotel Statler, at a luncheon sponsored by the Club in co-operation with the printing industry of Boston, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, took part, along with Mr. McMurtrie in the speaking.

Mr. McMurtrie, who is director of typography for the Ludlow Typograph Company of Chicago, observed that present day conditions make more necessary than ever before the effective and intelligent presentation of sales stories in type. He took occasion to compliment the Massachusetts' division of the WPA American Imprints Inventory for turning up new sources of information on typography.

"There is," he emphasized, "a premium on typography and layout which help get copy read rather than simply distributed."

Mr. McMurtrie is an author on the history and technique of printing and himself has designed type faces. As a Ludlow expert, he has been concerned with the layout of newspapers and with advertising presentation. He reported that research had recently established that the discovery of modern printing occurred in Mainz in 1440 in the experiments of Johann Gutenberg. He noted that research had established "this approximate date in the face of Dutch and English legends regarding Coster of Haarlem as earlier than Gutenberg in devising practical printing." He heralded printing as the chief factor in ending the Dark Ages and in launching the world upon universal literacy. He credited it with making possible the exchange of public opinion, which he described as the basis of representative governments of free peoples. "It is a signal tribute to printing," he observed, "that whenever despots seek to abridge a people's freedom, they first gain control of the press. The solution to world problems today would certainly follow the restoration of freedom of the use of the printing tool." Further, he said:

"It behooves us in advertising not to take too much for granted. There is a lot of printing that gets on paper without proper thinking. We must maintain the historical place of printing by improving its message and use. Today, the volume of printed matter is on the increase, but the amount of time which each person now has for reading is decreasing. Thus we must improve that printing which each person now has time to read."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin made an appeal for America to "keep out of war."

"If we want to save democracy," Mr. McMurtrie also said, "we as Americans must not enter into any conflict until we feel that the dignity of America has been so grievously offended that we feel prepared to sacrifice our American youth. Then, and then only, should we enter any conflict. This time has not arrived yet.

"The best contribution to the world we can make is to preserve democracy here and demonstrate to the rest of the world that we have the best form of government so that they may follow our example."

Aid in Making Democracy Work Urged as Duty of Women Voters

"The greatest service we can give to our country, and to a troubled world in this dark hour, is just the day-to-day drudgery, working at democracy to make it work," said Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, speaking today to the League's twentieth annual two-day convention at the Hotel Sheraton.

Part of that drudgery, Mrs. Brown told the women, of the League, in the coming year must be steady, unremitting work on major proposals dealing with child labor, United States' foreign policy, suffrage for the District of Columbia, and opposition to the so-called equal rights amendment. Progress, she said, had been made during the last year by the League in an increase of open meetings on city government and local school affairs.

Contributions as a source of income for the League was the theme of the report of Mrs. Richard H. Field.

As a result of the nation-wide program to encourage voluntary contributions, Mrs. Field reported that Massachusetts had trebled the amount that it had raised in other years. The sum, she said, was $6,300 for 1939, as against 2,100 the year before. Of this, 460 contributions came from donators outside of the League, and many were the gifts of men, stated Mrs. Field.

Record of Progress

Nearly 300 people were interviewed for the purpose of interesting them in contributing, and out of this number only 114 refused. "There was a very receptive mind," she asserted, "on the part of the community as a whole."

Another record of progress was noted by Mrs. Field in improved and simplified finance mechanics. "As a result of this year's work on contributions and this year's planning of financial proceeds, next year there should be an increase of about $1,000 in the money received by the local League," she stated, "an increase of about $1,500 in the money received by the State League, and an increase of $2,500 in the amounts of money that will go from Massachusetts to the National League. These," she continued, "are tangible evidences of the tremendous improvement in the whole financial structure and sense of responsibility by the members toward the financing of the League."

A budget of $5,295 for the coming year was presented by Mrs. Errol O. Horner and approved by the League. Of this, $4,000 will be allocated as "quota to national League." It was significant, it was pointed out, that Massachusetts and Missouri were the only States to present a greatly enlarged quota to the parent organization.

Highlights of outstanding work of local Leagues were related by Mrs. Charles Rohr of Amherst, Miss Margaret M. McSweeney of Boston, Mrs. Henry M. Silberman of Cambridge, Mrs. Theodore Braaten of Dedham, Mrs. Orville H. Poland of Reading and Mrs. Volney H. Wells of Williamstown.

Work at Home

"We feel," said Mrs. Brenton K. Fisk, State Chairman of local affairs, who conducted the luncheon session of local reports, "that while we cannot expect to straighten out world affairs, we have the power to begin on a small scale the practice of democracy at home in our own cities and towns, to see that they are well run."

The slate of officers to be elected tomorrow for 1940-41 includes: Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston, President; Mrs. A. Graham Baldwin, of Andover, First Vice-President; Mrs. Moses H. Lurie of Belmont, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn of Cambridge, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Quentin Reynolds of Springfield, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. James H. Eteson of Worcester, Fifth Vice-President; Mrs. W. R. Starke of Hingham, Secretary; Miss Laura M. Dwight of Wellesley, Treasurer.

Drop Reported In Inmates Of State Prisons

Lyman says that in all save Bridgewater the population is at lowest level in years.

Inmate population at all Massachusetts state prisons except one has reached the lowest level in recent years, resulting in considerable lessening in the tension caused by previous overcrowding, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, revealed today.

Only at Bridgewater State Farm, where defective delinquents are housed, does overcrowding still prevail, Mr. Lyman said. This institution remains the Department's most serious problem and as a solution the Commissioner has proposed the building of a new institution to house these cases, with supervision to be transferred to the State Department of Mental Health.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Lyman explained, there are 524 inmates with rooms and cells to accommodate only 399, thus developing a serious overcrowded condition among such prisoners. The Commissioner added that during the past five years the population at Bridgewater has increased 54 per cent.

Marked Drop

The population drop at other institutions has been marked, with the Charlestown State Prison, where the most dangerous criminals are incarcerated, now holding only 808 prisoners compared to 931 at the 1937 peak. The Commissionr hopes, however, that the Charlestown inmate total will drop farther, so that he will have at least 40 empty cells in the prison, which contains 812 cells.

At Norfolk Prison Colony only 880 prisoners are now in prison. The Colony has cells or dormitories to hold 1,050 prisoners. In 1937 Norfolk held 1,047 inmates.

The Concord Reformatory inmate situation duplicates conditions at Norfolk and Charlestown, with 985 men incarcerated there, although 1,040 cells are available in addition to accommodations for 100 other prisoners at the farm dormitory. The Concord peak load of 1,038 was reached in 1937 when the Reformatory did not possess the farm dormitory.

The Commissioner also revealed that the number of women prisoners has tended downward. While the male prison population has dropped 10 per cent in the last five years, the female prisoner total has decreased 9 per cent, he said.

Has Been Helpful

The present low inmate total at the institutions, Mr. Lyman stated, is particularly helpful in combatting possible prison uprisings.

"With adequate empty cells in each institution, we can swiftly transfer ring leaders in an uprising or threatened uprising to a different prison and thus eliminate or minimize the trouble," he explained.

Mr. Lyman, considered by many prison authorities as one of the most successful heads of the State Department of Correction in several years, insisted that if such transfers were possible in February, 1938, the Concord Reformatory trouble, during which 300 inmates made a futile dash for the gates, would never have developed. Transfer of the ringleaders, who were known, would have eliminated the difficulty, he said.

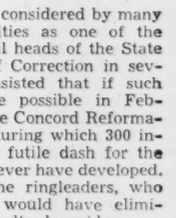
Present prison conditions, the Commissioner added, are the result of two things: 1. Release of numerous prisoners who have reached the end of their maximum sentences and of those whose sentences were shortened by good behavior; 2. fewer commitments by the courts.

Back in 1934, the Commissioner explained, numerous prisoners were forced by the State Parole Board to serve out their maximum sentences rather than allowed to go free under parole conditions at the end of their minimum sentences. These prisoners now have reached the end of their maximum sentences, thus decreasing the prison popoulation.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening and slightly lower temperature, with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and lower 50's; gentle to moderate variable to northerly and northeasterly winds.



Maine: increasing cloudiness followed by occasional rain in west portion Wednesday and in extreme southwest portion late tonight; cooler on the coast Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by occasional showers late tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy followed by occasional rain tonight and Wednesday, somewhat cooler on the coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy followed by occasional showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming easterly over south and central portion; mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with showers over south and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	67	New Orleans	66	82
Chicago	69	87	New York	66	71
Denver	41	73	Norfolk	64	81
Helena	35	63	Philadelphia	67	79
Kansas City	62	90	St. Louis	69	90
Los Angeles	58	76	San Francisco	54	78
Miami	73	78	Washington	67	88
Minneapolis	53	75			

A—7.30 a. m., D. S. T., May 14.
B—Maximum, May 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:36 p. m., D. S. T.; height, 9.2 feet.

Wednesday, 4:56 a. m., D. S. T.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:28 p. m., Tuesday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth— Premiere of "The Hands of the Clock," featuring Sara Allgood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert— "Keep Off the Grass," starring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur— "Springtime for Henry" starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village— Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Man from Dakota," with Wallace Beery. 2, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner— "Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris. 4:25, 7:50.

Exeter— "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The Great Waltz," with Fernand Gravet and Meliza Korjus. 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway— "My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "On Their Own." 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Fine Arts— "Marseillaise," featuring Louise Jouvet and Lise Delamare. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40.

Radio—Page 14

Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 2:25, 6:10, 9:30. Also Jascha Heifetz in "They Shall Have Music." 1:15, 4:30, 7:50. Tomorrow: Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," starring Gaby Morlay and Pierre Renoir.

Keith Memorial— "Johnny Apollo," starring Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55 9:55. Also "Curtain Call," with Barbara Read. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern— "The Grapes of Wrath." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:55, 9:30. Also "Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker, Janice Logan and Thomas Coley. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan— Merle Oberon, George Brent, and Pat O'Brien in "Till We Meet Again." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Tear Gas Squad." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Orpheum— "Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount— "My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Also The Jones Family in "On Their Own." 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston— "One Night in Paris." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50. Also "War Angel," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10.

Scollay— "The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Dr. Cyclops." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater— Travel films: San Francisco Fair, Province of Quebec and Death Valley. "Tennis with Bill Tilden." "Baseball—Boston Bees," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Trans-Lux— "Lights Out in Europe." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Girl of the Streets." 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Tremont— "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard. Also Katharine Hepburn in "Holiday." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix— The Life and Influence of the Mississippi: Bob Benchley; Palestine, tour, "Your Town," an industrial created city; Geo. Olsen's Orchestra; tennis, yachts, cartoons and thirty minute news digest.

University— Alice Faye in "Little Old New York." 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Sidewalks of London," with Vivien Leigh and Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr in "I Take This Woman." Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton.

Uptown— "Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell, Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Broadway Melody of 1940," with Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell and George Murphy. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Music

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge— Open House Concert. Myrtle Mumiston, contralto, and David Bacon, pianist. 8:15.

Symphony Hall— Pops concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (See Amusement Page for program).

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance tour on Ship Models by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Tanner.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent in State League of Women Voters

Standing, left to right: Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of Boston League of Women Voters; Mrs. Errol O. Horner, Finance Chairman of State League; Mrs. Richard Field, Second Vice-President of National League. Seated: Mrs. La Rue Brown, President of Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mrs. Brenton K. Fiske, State Chairman of Local Affairs.

R. I. Governor May Be Called Before Senate

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island might be called as a witness by a special Senate committee investigating wire-tapping in Rhode Island, Chairman Tom Stewart (D), of Tennessee, said today.

Mr. Vanderbilt has said he hired a New York detective agency to tap the wires of Rhode Island's Attorney General, Louis V. Jackvony, and Pawtucket's Mayor McCoy.

Senator Stewart conferred today with J. Howard McGrath, United States Attorney in Rhode Island, about the investigation. Afterwards, he said the Committee probably would decide by next Monday what witnesses would be called. Hearings are scheduled to begin here on May 21.

Mr. McGrath, who conducted an investigation of wire-tapping in Rhode Island, but subsequently dropped it at the order of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, might also be called as a witness, Senator Stewart disclosed. In any event, it was said, Mr. McGrath would be here during the hearings.

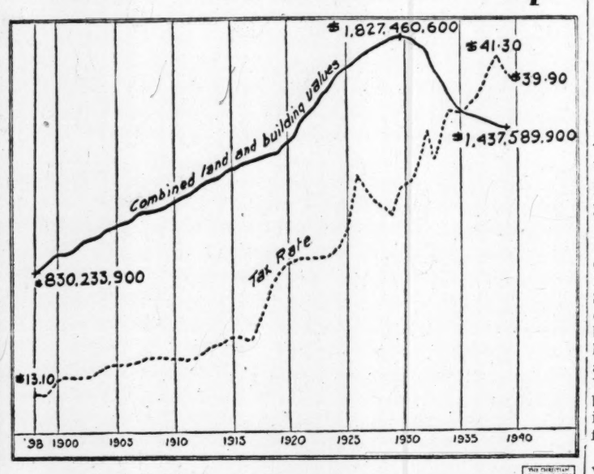
After talking with Senator Stewart, Mr. McGrath conferred with William P. Maloney, who was named yesterday counsel for the committee.

Senator Stewart said members of his committee were considering summoning Mr. Jackvony.

Shipment of Gold Arrives on Olympia

The Danish motorship Olympia, which arrived in Boston April 17, from India, this afternoon discharged a large shipment of gold bars, said to be worth several million dollars. The gold is supposed to be a part of the continued influx of British gold deposited here for the purchase of war supplies.

Boston Tax-and-Value Map



Programing Committee Studies City's History

The graph shows the trend of assessed valuation of real property in Boston since 1898, and also the trend of the tax rate. Mayor Tobin's Programing Committee will extend these curves as accurately as it can up to 1946 in preparing its six-year plan for matching revenues with expenditures.

Tobin Directs 6-Year Plan For Boston's City Finances

Continued from Page 1

service, income from real estate taxes and other sources, and assessed valuations. It separates city expenditures into operating costs and capital outlays—that is, routine maintenance costs as distinguished from expenditures for land, buildings, and equipment.

Thus the Committee has a clear picture of all trends in each department and also for the City as a whole. The crucial task will be to project these trends into the future, and thus create the program.

Will Estimate Revenues

Take income. The Committee will try to forecast revenue from fees, licenses, water bills, and from the Commonwealth. The fact that these items are subject to change illustrates the necessity of constant revision in the plan.

The future trend of assessed valuations will be a cardinal item to forecast. The tax base has shrunk 25 per cent since 1930. How fast and how long will it continue to shrink? Working with the assessors, the Committee will project the probabilities as accurately as it can, and thus form the groundwork for estimates of tax income.

The Committee will set down prospective tax rates for the next six years, including that for 1940. Although snowstorms, state requirements, and countless other factors will doubtless cause alterations, the schedule will give the City at least something by which to anticipate its needs and income. It should throw some light on future needs for current expense borrowing.

Operating costs will be the next question. By talking with department heads and considering past experience, the Committee will arrive at estimates of prospective maintenance needs. Then other regular expenditures such as debt service, welfare outlays, and tunnel deficits will be calculated.

Mapping Comes Last

When this is done, the Committee will know how much money the city will have left—judging from present indications—to spend on capital projects such as highways, schools, bridges, public buildings, parks, fire stations.

Then will come the most interesting part of the work—that of mapping a program of these capital expenditures for all departments during the six-year period.

The Committee is receiving from each department head a list of the capital expenditures he believes his department will require, together with estimated cost. The School Committee, for example, will submit a schedule of new and repair construction and of anticipated equipment needs. The Public Works Commissioner is setting down for each year the bridges, water piping projects, sewers, and street improvements he contemplates. And so on.

Various Programs Must Mesh

It will be the task of the Committee to fuse these departmental programs into a City-wide schedule. It must balance the demands of departments against each other, select the most urgent projects for the first years, weed out the least necessary ones, and conform the whole program to the available funds anticipated.

Build Future For the Youth, Governor Says

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 14 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today that the Nation's present duty is to preserve the future for youth.

"In many other countries a life under arms is the best that youth can look forward to," he asserted in a prepared address before the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus. "In this Nation our boys and girls have much more to hope for. Yet all too many of them are discouraged in their outlook. We devote much attention to building youth for the future. It is our present duty to preserve the future for youth.

"We must waste no time in providing the Army with modern equipment in such quantities as it needs. Let us not hesitate in supplying the Navy with the biggest feasible fleet; and both branches with a tremendous air force. Let us develop the best officers and men, with plenty of funds to support them.

"We still need something more—something even more powerful to support any armament, no matter how great; or fighters, no matter how brave. We need a strong united Nation. And this strength lies first, in the enlightened interest of our citizens in all our problems of living; and second, in the confidence of the people that their government is on the level with them in shouldering its share of those problems."

The Governor said it was obvious that a disunited and discontented nation was ripe for picking by today's war lords.

"To check such invasions," he continued, "there are even more impregnable forces than aircraft or battleships. They are natural forces in which our Nation is peculiarly rich—an unquenchable love of truth and freedom, an unwavering insistence upon the individual rights and obligations of man, an unbeatable spirit of fair play, an unbreakable will never to quit in the face of adversity. If we preserve and develop these forces, I say we can compete with dictator nations.

"Democracy may not provide the most efficient government, but it produces something which regimented governments cannot create—a boundless will and force that can overcome terrific obstacles. Dictators know and fear this true power of ours as the greatest barrier to their ambitions."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, May 15

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Braintree 'Puritans' Extend Welcome

By a Staff Photographer

Give Out Tercentenary Fete Invitations

Left to right: Hannette Simon, Louise Kenyon, Robert B. Wentworth, Braintree Town Meeting member, Eva Graff, Stewardess, Leo Boyle, American Airlines, and Kathryn Pingree.

Incoming passengers on American Airlines planes today received invitations to the Braintree Tercentenary Celebration May 23 to 26 from three attractive "Puritan" maidens. These girls, members of the Junior Philergians of Braintree, were on hand to invite air travelers to visit the Town which claims among its early residents two Presidents of the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and General Sylvanus Thayer, "father" of West Point.

Finnish Woman M. P. in U. S. On 'Surprise' Visit Over Relief

The bright lights of New York's Times Square look mighty good to one who has lived through countless black-outs, confessed Miss Kyliikki Pohjala, member of the Finnish Parliament and of the Finnish Relief Fund Committee, in an interview today at the home of Miss Dorothy Wetherold in Beachbluff near Swampscott, Mass.

Miss Pohjala's trip to the United States came as a surprise to her. "When I left Finland on April 7," she explained, "it was to go to England only. But the German invasion of Denmark and Norway cut off my means of return, so my Government proposed that I sail for New York to confer with Herbert Hoover on the question of Finnish relief.

Her talk with Mr. Hoover, she said, was "mostly about what we could do for the children in Finland. That seems to be most important, and children are very near to Mr. Hoover's heart. It was on the day of the German advance on Belgium," she continued, "and he was very depressed."

Finnish refugee children, reported Miss Pohjala, have experienced great hardship. Many have to sleep on cold floors with no bed clothing. "We have five traveling clinics around the country especially to look after the children."

Miss Pohjala spoke with deep gratitude for the Finnish Relief Fund. "That money—$100,000—comes every Monday and comes as promptly as our payment to the United States," as she put it. "I really cannot tell you how much it has meant."

Every seventh person in Finland is homeless. The peace treaty deprived about 450,000 of their homes, and other homes, some 50,000, inside the line were lost through bombing. "It was sad," she said soberly, "to see them—masses of people wandering on the roads—silent. Sometimes one wishes that these people would cry, or talk. Not one Finn remained on the other side of the line, but their hearts are still there with the homes they left."

Latin America Topic of Talk To Clubwomen

Continued from Page 1

eration of Women's Clubs, although not organized specifically for the purpose of promoting consumer interests, was better adapted to that end then any other national agency, the speaker urged his hearers to supply through the Federation the organized consumer interest necessary to balance with that of labor and industry.

In a spirited talk late yesterday afternoon, punctuated by frequent and vigorous bursts of applause, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, First Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, sounded a call to arms against "the challenge to Democracy in the United States."

Citing remarks made to her by club women in praise of dictatorships, as proof of her conviction that democracy is seriously challenged, she said, "One woman told me that if she could help to select the dictator, she would vote for dictatorship tomorrow. Just within a week" she continued, "a president of one of our outstanding universities said he thought Hitler was a genius and when he cleaned up Europe should come over here and show us how to run our country. And some of our club women feel the same way about it."

Sold the Idea

It is not, she hastened to point out, that club women as a whole prefer dictatorship, but "some propagandists have sold the idea of dictatorship to some of our women." Calling for immediate and active resistance to this type of thinking, Mrs. Whitehurst proposed that "we dramatize democracy just as Hitler has dramatized National Socialism." She urged club women to select strong leaders. "There is need for straight thinking," she said. "Our women are confused." She suggested open meetings, "similar to the old style town hall," where people can ask questions and have them answered. "And why not create a demand for the merit system?" she added.

Referring to the decline of religion in America since 1926, the indifference of some parents to church attendance, and the refusal of many young people to believe in God, Mrs. Whitehurst declared, "we must turn our training back to the church. Our form of government is based on the Christian concept. Socialism deals with the masses. Christianity deals with the individual, and I believe much good would return to us," she stated, "if we could have a great revival of religion, particularly among the club women of our country."

Nationals Ask Right to Fight In Lands at War

Nationals of military age of the Netherlands and Belgium, and a show of Americans, including two former United States marines, today put in an appearance at the consular offices of those two countries with inquiries about joining their colors. At both offices names and addresses were taken, pending more definite instructions from the Embassies in Washington, and Americans were notified that it was contrary to law for a foreign government to carry on recruiting among citizens of the neutral State.

To date, since the Nazi invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, about 25 Hollanders left their names with N. G. Van Velzen, Netherlands Counsul, at 555 Boylston Street, and double that number, including veterans of the last war and exchange students studying here, have applied for passage home for military service to George H. Toole, Belgian Consul on State Street.

At both offices it was stated that many of the volunteers, unwilling to await instructions from Washington, said they were going to New York, planning to seek passage there.

Two Dutch ships are due at the Army Base today. They are the Blommersdyk out of Rotterdam and Antwerp and coming via New York with a general cargo, which includes glass, steel and ossein; and the Talisse, from Batavia and other Netherlands East Indies ports.

The Presidential proclamation extending the list of countries which come within the Neutrality Act to include the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg are posted at the Customs House.

By this proclamation, Dutch and Belgian vessels will be subject to the same regulation as vessels of other belligerents—radios sealed in port, Americans forbidden to travel on the vessels, and no exports permitted to go out without first filing an oath at the Customs Office that title of goods has been transferred to other than American interests.

Importers look for a complete halt of all shipments from the Netherlands and Belgium, except those now on the high seas.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Quartet recital	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	Elliott's Melodies	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Vocal recital
4:45	Console Overtones	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Music in the Air"	Will Osborne's Orch.	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Vocalist; organ	"Travels Abroad"	Salon orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	'Criminal at Large':	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Symphonic Strings"	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	drama	with Ezra Stone	sketch	"Symphonic Strings"	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"Cat 'n' Jammers";	Twin pianos
8:15	Heirs"; war news.	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	swing session	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars"; inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"Roger Williams"	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Martime Day"	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n' Swing"; com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	"Tropical Moods"	Molly"; music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Radio Salutes the Press:	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Nan Wynn, songs	speakers	News Service	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:30	Rep. W. Lemke, N.D.	"Front Line Headlines"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Composer's Series";	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	house"; drama; music	concert orchestra	Hilo Serenaders
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Dance orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Duchin's Or.	Dance Music; NBC	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
11:30	Larry Clinton's Or.	Symphony Or.: Arturo	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Larry Clinton's Or.	Toscanini, conductor	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lovers' Lane"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	Fashion Review	Orchestra; soloists	"Kate Hopkins"; sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Eddie Lee	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	WEEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Listen to the Band	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	Al Rawley
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Mistream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	Organ recital
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"The Woman in White"	Choir Loft"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interview	M. Porter, soprano
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life"; drama	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Voices Three"	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Elsie Gross, organist
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall of the	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Ramona Presents"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Air"; transcriptions	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Your Library"	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	'Song Stylist'
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"About Us"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Religious service
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Cubs baseball game	Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Consolairs"
4:45	National Defense	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Junior Police: Gus	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pop Concert	Steck's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Tucker, news	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	comedy; music	"Your State Police"	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function";	Hollywood Playhouse:	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	swing recordings	"Borrowed Victory"	Club"; R. Hurt, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party; vo-	"Where Are You From?";	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45	drama; war news.	Done?"; quiz program	calists; orchestra	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	"Home on the Land"
9:00	Theater: Mary Boland, Francis Lederer in "The Vinegar Tree"; music	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	Fred Allen Show; Merry Macs; Portland Hoffa; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		This Man's Army		"Getting a Job"	
9:30		This Man's Army		Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				"Black Gold"	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Address by Wendell	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	"Musico"; song title	Willkie	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:30	guessing game	"Tropical Moods"	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	The Frolics Orchestra
10:45	Rep. Ludlow, Ind.	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	tra; vocalists	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
11:30	Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra	News Service

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:15 p. m.—Harvard Glee Club Concert.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards. Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow? Roses."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Overture; News in English, HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—9 p. m.—"Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.6 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.6 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Germany by ABC. DXB 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Rome—10:25 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11 p. m.—Talk: "Under Nazi Rule." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

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Dorothy Muriels
"SILENT PARTNER OF THE HOSTESS"
Old Fashioned Bread

Although it's true I write to you in verse a bit delirious, I *state* the *truth!* I am, forsooth, statistically serious! Truth doesn't bend or "stretch," my friend. It is as strong as hickory. To boost, inflate, or over-state is advertising trickery. My prudent pen describing, then, this famous bread I proffer you, is always packed by honest fact. No sham it stoops to offer you.

F'r instance, ma'am, 'twould be a sham if, just to make the grade with you, I stretched the fact with artful tact, and used the word "Home-made" with you. The word "home-made" is, I'm afraid, mis-used with glib expedience, and oft describes the floury tribes of factory-made ingredients. I do not claim this loaf of fame is made at home—ridiculous! But claim I do it's baked for you within a shop meticulous. Naught but the best by trusted test can ever cross its portal, ma'am. And that is why I'm proud to try to make this bread immortal, ma'am.

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Both Railroads, Trucks Needed Vermont Hearings Are Told

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 14—Needs of Vermont's transportation services were analyzed by experts at a four-day hearing here, but when the symposium ended on Saturday the joint State Board of Investigation, sponsoring the sessions, had before it masses of data—about everything except how to effect a solution of difficulties.

The hearings were conducted before a commission composed of members of the Railroad Tax Board and the Public Service Commission, and findings will be considered by the next General Assembly. Representatives of the railroads, truckers, business and the general public were heard at successive sessions, and experts were presented who made widely diversified arguments on the matters of taxation and regulation of prevailing transportation methods.

With one of Vermont's main line railroads, the Rutland, in receivership, its short lines greatly lacking business, and the State Treasury hit by abatement of taxes in some instances, the problem has become a vital one to business. The arguments at the hearings, indirectly at least, involved the subject of railroads versus trucks.

Among those testifying was Norman F. Patton of New York, Director of the Bureau of Information of the Anthracite Institute, who said that his industry is opposed to long distance haulage by truck. Coal, he said, ranks as the second most important freight commodity in tonnage and third in gross revenue on the Rutland Railroad, while for the Central Vermont it ranks fifth in tonnage and seventh in gross revenue.

Prof. Charles B. Breed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had previously been heard on his theory of public subsidization of commercial motor carriers. His theories were repudiated by Harry E. Stocker, New York University professor, who declared that instead of drawing a $3,979,000 subsidy from the public, Vermont motor transportation pays $1,861,4000 a year more than highway costs.

Representatives of Vermont industry told the investigating board that both motor trucks and the railroads have an important place in the State industrial picture but that it would be easier to face a business future without trucks than without railroads. None of the Vermonters who appeared, however, would concede that it was necessary to penalize one form of transportation at the expense of another. In fact, there was general agreement with Carl Olney, Secretary of Associated industries of Vermont, who asserted "both forms are indispensible." He added that both the railroads and trucks should be fairly and equitably regulated and their tax burdens equalized.

Scores of witnesses appeared during the course of the hearings and as much as 1,500 pages of testimony was taken in one day, with exhibits. Reports and tables submitted numbered in the hundreds.

J. H. Macomber, Jr., of Burlington, Chairman of the joint commission, said it will take weeks to assemble the testimony and data collected and reduce it to usable form and until then no conclusions could be reached by the members of the investigating group.

Democratic Keynoter

Ambrose O'Connell, Second Assistant Postmaster General will be the keynote speaker at the State Democratic convention to be held on May 23 in Bennington.

Robert W. Ready, of St. Albans, has been appointed Temporary Chairman of the convention by Park H. Pollard, of Cavendish, State Committee Chairman. George R. Stackpole of Winooski, will be convention Secretary. Frank H. Duffy, of Rutland, Democratic National Committeeman from Vermont will again be a candidate for re-election.

Expenses Above Revenue

State revenues are trailing behind expenses thus far in the current fiscal year to end July 1, by $1,014,000, according to the monthly financial statement from the office of the State Auditor, Benjamin Gates. Income for the month of April topped expenditures by $764,000, but including the $2,230,000 spent since last July for highway flood repairs, the deficit still is above $1,000,000.

For the first 10 months of the fiscal year revenue totals $13,046,388, compared with expenditures of $14,060,474.

Motor Fee Diversion Ban

A constitutional bar to diversion of motor vehicle license fees to purposes other than highways, is being considered by the Executive Board of the State Chamber of Commerce.

The last session of the General Assembly authorized a special commission of seven citizens and the Attorney General, Lawrence C. Jones, to prepare and present proposals of amendment to the Vermont Constitution. The commission is headed by Matthew G. Leary, of Burlington, and was directed to report to the Governor by September 15 of this year. Such proposed amendments will be acted upon by the next Legislature, which convenes in January, 1941.

In supporting such an amendment before the State Chamber of Commerce, H. E. Sargent, State Commissioner of Highways, pointed out that about $1,000,000 a year in motor vehicle funds is being expended for debt service and said that in a few years the debt will be retired entirely freeing that amount of money. He proposed that it would be a temptation to future Legislatures to divert this sum into channels other than highways.

Crabtree Estate Helps Collegians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 14—Announcement of a grant of $7,400 from the Lotta Crabtree estate for scholarships at Massachusetts State College for the next school year has been made by President Hugh P. Baker. The scholarships are to be granted to students majoring in agriculture at the College.

Of the money available, $1,000 will be awarded for scholarships to graduate students and $1,600 to members of each of the four undergraduate classes.

Funds from the estate of Lotta Crabtree, noted actress, have been available as loan funds for students since 1932. This is the first time money has been made available for outright scholarship grants.

Boston 'El' Makes Appeal On U. S. Tax Overcharge

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Boston Elevated Railway Company has petitioned the Board of Tax Appeals against an Internal Revenue Bureau claim it owed $234,436 in 1938 income taxes.

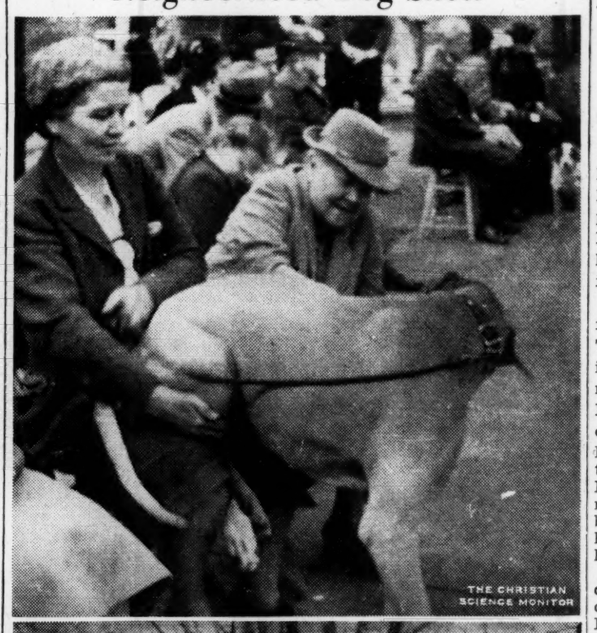
The petitioner said in part the Bureau had erred in determining a loss of $2,564,012 incurred in operating the railway that year was a loss of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and not of the petitioner.

The petition said also that the Bureau had erroneously determined $1,193,970 dividends paid for 1938 on capital stock plus $197,005 Federal taxes thereon constituted taxable income for the petitioner.

Willkie Quarters Open

Willkie-for-President Volunteers opened their headquarters at 100 Pinckney Street on Beacon Hill yesterday, under the direction of Phillips Ketchum. Mr. Ketchum will head the drive to obtain the names of Massachusetts voters in favor of Wendell L. Willkie, and later will attempt to impress the Massachusetts delegates at the national convention with what he now believes will be a widespread demand for his candidate.

Neighborhood Dog Show



Douglass Coady

Scenes at Brookline Girls' Exhibition

1. One of the Great Danes finds an easy seat between showings. 2. The girls who started the Brookline Neighborhood Dog Shows are Barbara Parks, left, and Ruth Linsky, second from right. Barbara Young, right, and Eleanor Arnold, second from left, are stewards. This is the third show of its kind. Two have netted funds for the Animal Rescus League, but the proceeds of this one went to the Finnish Relief Fund.

Brookline Girls' Dog Show Aids Finns, Inspires Chauffeur

Out behind the Beaconsfield Garage in Brookline, beside the railroad tracks, two public-spirited girls staged a Neighborhood Dog Show and raised $57 for the Finnish Relief Fund. A Swedish chauffeur gave $1.25. "If you girls can do all this," he said, "I surely can do something."

At least 200 spectators and participants entered through the beflagged gateway, with the Beaconsfield Hotel's heating plant on one side, and the garage on the other.

Barbara Parks and Ruth Linsky, both in the seventh grade at Runkle School on the hill, started these shows in 1938. This is their third show, and each one is bigger than the last.

Fourteen entries and 35 people responded to the first invitations. The girls cleared $18 and sent it to the Animal Rescue League.

The next year, 34 dogs were entered from the neighborhood, 75 persons came, and $35 was cleared, also for the Animal Rescue League.

Dogs of every variety, and without restriction as to whether they are thoroughbred or thoroughgoing, are eligible. This year a special feature came with obedience work performed by two Great Danes, a white Shepherd, and an Irish Setter.

Mrs. Leon W. Rand helped the girls, but these shows were their own idea. Judges assisting Mrs. Rand were Mrs. Walter McCammon of Waltham, Mrs. David Packard of Stoughton, Glenn Hall, and William McCormack, both of West Roxbury.

Pete, who danced, nodded, walked and even prayed his way into the affections of all present, won the prize as "smartest dog." His master is A. J. Lyman of Beaconsfield Road.

First prize winners in the various classes were: Best thoroughbred, Daschund owned by Glenn Hall; best mongrel, "Beauty Spots," owned by Rosamond Walker; sporting dogs, Mr. Hall's Daschund; sporting puppy, Mr. McMormack's Daschund; working dogs, German Shepherd of Hugh Cannon; puppy, Shetland Sheepdog of Albert Frost; toy dogs, Boston Terrier of Mrs. Louis Hyman; non-sporting, French poodle of Stephanie Prowman; Terriers, wire-haired Fox Terrier of Robert Fogg; puppy, Scotty of Mrs. John Young; American breed, Wire-Hair of Master Fogg; "mostly-sporting," Beauty Sports, and "mostly-working," Queenie of Rosemary Howe.

Women in Mock Convention

It may be Mickey Mouse or Gracie Allen, but no matter—by tomorrow night it is certain that the members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will have nominated a "candidate" for President.

As an amusing curtain raiser to the presidential campaign season, a mock national convention will be staged tomorrow at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street. It will be patterned after the best national convention formula with parading, cheering, music, and flag waving, but in tone will resemble more closely a Gridiron dinner.

Prominent in the list of candidates are names which appear in nearly every straw vote or mock ballot, notably Walt Disney, Gracie Allen, Emily Post, Donald Duck, and Old Mother Hubbard.

Fifty-three women comprise the cast for staging the Women's Mock National Convention, which has been written and planned by Mrs. George K. Woodworth, President of the Boston Branch of the American Pen Women. Mrs. Derby Brown is the director of the production and Mrs. Moses H. Gulesian is Chairman of the musical program.

The all-day session begins at 10:30 with luncheon for more than 300 members and friends at 12:30. The afternoon program gets under way at 2 o'clock. An especially interesting feature of the "convention" will be the complete costuming of those taking part, from the Texas cow-girl complete with 10-gallon hat and Texas yell to the "Georgia Peach" and plenty of Indians scattered in to make the conclave colorful and entertaining.

Mrs. Smith Wins in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, May 14 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret C. Smith was as good as elected Maine's first Congresswoman today to complete the second term of her husband, the late United States Representative Clyde H. Smith (R).

Mrs. Smith, a successful business woman before her marriage 10 years ago, overwhelmingly defeated Frederick P. Bonney of Augusta for the Republican nomination yesterday in a special second district primary characterized by light balloting and the absence of any Democratic candidate. The election will be held June 3.

In attempting to fulfill Mr. Smith's wish that "my wife and partner in public life" should succeed him, the widow also seeks nomination to the next full term at the regular June primary. So do Mr. Bonney and three other Republicans, and there is one Democratic aspirant.

With unofficial returns in from all but a few small precincts, Mrs. Smith had 7,413 votes to 681 for Mr. Bonney, a retired Boston businessman who has sought the nomination vainly for a decade.

Mrs. Smith left by automobile for her husband's Washington office, where she had served him as Secretary.

Bay State Makes Fair Offer to R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14—Despite the failure of the Rhode Island General Assembly to appropriate funds for participation, Rhode Island may have an exhibit at the World's Fair after all, it is learned here.

Massachusetts has made an offer, which may save the day. The Bay State Fair Commission, in a letter to the local Fair Commission, says that the Rhode Island section which adjoins that of Massachusetts in the New England section has been offered to the former at no extra cost by the Fair management. The management proposes that the space may be used either as a lounge or to house additional Bay State exhibits.

But, it was explained, Massachusetts, with an anticipated deficit of $5,000 to meet before the Fair ends, does not wish to burden itself further. Hence a proposal to Rhode Island that the latter raise enough money to pay for window cleaning, lights and other expenses and become a free tenant of Massachusetts.

John W. Haley, Chairman of the Rhode Island Fair Commission, says that in view of the Bay State offer the Rhode Island exhibit would remain intact for awhile. Whether it remains permanently depends on public response to the Massachusetts Commission's proposition.

Last year the Legislature appropriated $12,500 with the proviso that this money would be released to the Commission in amounts equal to private contributions. There still is $1,063 of the State appropriation available, and Mr. Haley hopes to match it with exhibitors' contributions.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt who had urged passage of a measure this year which would have given an outright grant to the Commission, has notified the Commission that he is indorsing the movement to save the exhibit. It had been believed generally that the exhibition would be torn down, a procedure which of itself would cost $500.

Liquor License Petitions Heard

The transfer of a liquor package store license in Brookline, Mass., from Washington Street, to Beacon Street, has been granted by the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission over heated protests by property owners. At the same time, the Boston Licensing Board took under advisement a petition for the transfer of a club license to a location near the new South Boston Housing Project.

The Boston transfer was opposed by telephone by the Rev. Thomas R. Reynolds, a member of the Housing Authority who, when questioned by Chairman Mary Driscoll as to the testimony of club representatives that the Housing Authority had approved the transfer, stated that the Authority did not know that the club dispensed hard liquor when its approval was given.

Wednesday the Housing Authority held a meeting, after which John A. Breen issued a statement that no approval had been given by the Board for the transfer and that the Board was not aware that any transfer was contemplated, nor had the Authority been notified that a hearing on the transfer was to be held by the Boston Licensing Board.

In the Brookline case several residents testified that "existing liquor conditions in Brookline were a disgrace," and that the Selectmen were loading the town with liquor stores. The Board approved the Selectmen's action on the ground that the petition was a transfer and not a new license.

Those Missing Lines of Poetry —Boston Woman Has Them

"Where can I find the rest of this poem? I remember reading it as a child in my first reader, but I do not remember the author's name?" Louella Everett, Boston authority on obscure quotations, compiler of the "Book of Home and Holiday Verse," co-editor with Christopher Morley of the latest edition of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations," has made a career of answering hundreds of just such queries by letter and through the columns of several metropolitan newspapers.

You can find Miss Everett any day by climbing the stairs of an office building on Massachusetts Avenue where she maintains an office as a public stenographer. The room is lined with files and books—she has more than 900 volumes of poetry hemming her in, together with several tiers of files—and the walls are lined with framed quotations and literary illustrations.

Discovered Her Talents

Miss Everett discovered years ago that she had a talent for remembering quotations and their sources. She began answering inquiries in the "Quotation Wanted" columns of several papers. She did this for the pleasure it gave her, as others might enjoy working out a difficult cross-word puzle. The challenge to the wit and the feeling of having found something for someone more than repaid her for the time involved. She began to accumulate a large file of poems. Today she has more than 90,000 clippings, old and modern. Soon she began receiving queries direct from individuals who saw her answers in the papers.

This modest interest and hobby has nearly developed into a full-time job. Several years ago when a new edition of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations" was being contemplated Miss Everett's fame as an expert on quotations was so widespread that she was called upon to co-edit the new edition.

Six months ago she received a request from a publisher to edit the book of "Home and Holiday Verse," filled with poems people remember and love. This time she began at once to assemble the poems. She found it a happy experience.

"In addition to having a free rein to assemble the poems I wanted I enjoyed the correspondence with the poets. So often letters asking for permission to include poems are formal and impersonal, but my warmth of feeling for the poems and their authors usually brought friendly response," Miss Everett says.

Collecting for 20 Years

"Many of the poems, and there are 800 of them, I had saved for 20 years and in some instances those who had originally written the poems had forgotten them and were glad to have them brought to light. Others told me of the circumstances that inspired the writing. One said the view from her window as she was washing her dishes brought the theme of a poem into her mind, and she ran at once to her typewriter. While she was writing her husband came in and saw that "certain gleam" in her eye and, surmising what she was doing, quietly went to the kitchen and finished washing the dishes for her," Miss Everett continued.

It is inspiring to talk with Miss Everett, for her hobby, which has developed into vastly more than a hobby, has brought her great happiness and satisfaction. These old poems that people write and ask for sometimes mean very much to them.

There is no great material reward in what Miss Everett is doing—actually many people who write to her and ask for a copy of a poem do not inclose postage. But if it has not made her materially rich it has enriched her life and the lives of countless others who have received complete copies of poems, a line or two of which remained in their thought, often from childhood. **John Ritchey**

Miss Louella D. Everett

Co-editor of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, and Editor of the recently published Home and Holiday Verse.

Women Gardeners Going to New York

Headed by Mrs. Hubert L. Carter of West Newton, President of the New England Farm and Garden Association, a large group of Boston and New England members are planning to attend the annual meeting of the National Farm and Garden Association in New York, May 22 through May 24. Mrs. Carter is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Association.

The three-day program includes election of officers, business meetings, a special day at the World's Fair and visits to famous public and private gardens.

Board Rejects New Play Area In Cambridge

Plans for an additional Cambridge playground, formulated by Harvard College students and social service workers of the city, have been abandoned as a result of opposition from the Cambridge Park Commission, it was learned today.

Mortimer S. Rayman, Harvard junior, and other members of the Harvard Pacifist League, together with the Friends of Boys, Inc., had planned to direct unemployed Cambridge boys in transforming a vacant lot at the corner of Harvard and Prospect streets into a playground.

"Adequate playing facilities are vital to a residential district," the students declare. "Since the lot is at present an eye-sore and a police problem, we have proposed . . . to better the condition of the abuttors, by cleaning it up; by providing supervision for the boys who play there already; by lessening damage; . . . and by building up a spirit of ownership in the boys."

East Cambridge, the proposed site of the playground, has a "particularly pressing need" for such facilities, they added.

But opposition arose from owners of adjacent land, who are said to have feared a decrease in their property values, and from the Park Commission, which apparently sought to have all such projects under its control. At its latest meeting, the Commission voted to reject a proposal that the students and city co-operate in the playground construction, and the students have abandoned their plans.

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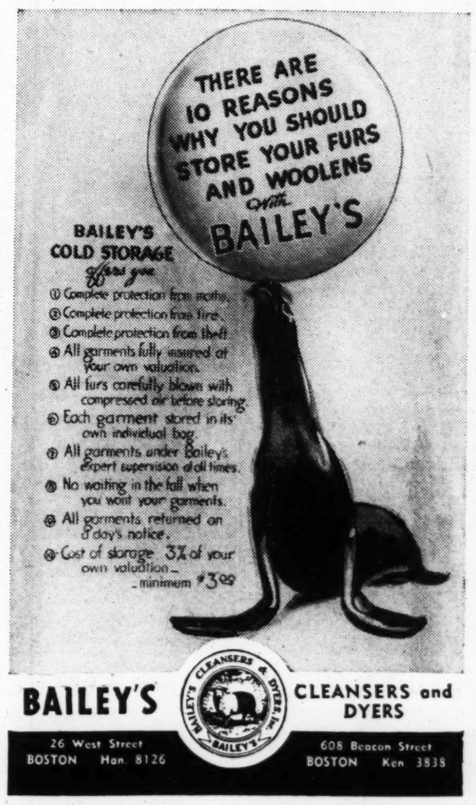
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Art Exhibitions Current in Boston — Midweek Radio Survey

'True or False' Game Played at Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The loan exhibition at the Fogg Art Museum, arranged by students of the museum class, is illuminating. Entitled "Art, Genuine or Counterfeit?" it deals with the delicate problem of forgery in fine art. The students have done a splendid job in selection, installation, labels, cataloguing, and finally, compilation of a pamphlet on the subject. Judging by the close concentration of visitors upon the true and false items, the exhibition has accomplished its object. It has put the spectator on his guard, made him more observant, helped to indicate those subtle marks of deviation by which people can determine the difference between an original and a copy, or an original and a wilfully deceptive fabrication.

In our time, when art markets have soared fantastically, the temptation has increased greatly to manufacture items that command a great price. Counterfeiters seek to forestall every suspicion, cover every trace. In modern times they even contrive to meet technical tests. There are two ways in which the counterfeiter may be detected: through laboratory analysis of materials, and by tracing down stylistic flaws. Experts conclude, after exhausing various methods of chemical and physical analysis, that in the end the trained eye is the best judge of the counterfeit.

* * *

Counterfeits that are contemporary with originals are difficult to detect, for the counterfeiter lives in the same epoch and has consequently certain common experiences with the master which would make them see eye to eye.

There is a wood-cut of Dürer's "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." A false copy lacks the luminosity of the master, but more, it appears to have been made piecemeal, not as an organized whole. The pattern wants unity, and proper subordination of parts. A counterfeiter would be so occupied with faithful copying that he would not bear in mind the swing and broad rhythmic beat that mark off the composition. The ingredient that is lacking is creative motivation. That cannot be simulated, and it can be discerned with trained eyes.

As we move about we are inclined to find the game of determining "true or false" sometimes too easy, too obvious, as for example, in some Chinese bronze vessels counterfeiting ancient ritual bronzes more than 3,000 years old. The false patina can be easily scratched. A counterfeit jadeite mask of pre-Columbian Mexico is also too simple to be exciting. We wonder why anyone would go to the trouble of falsifying a Hiroshige woodblock print. Sometimes we see badly printed originals which are less pleasing to the eye than this counterfeit.

* * *

The false Corot landscape, to eyes which have seen many Corots, is also too obvious to be foisted on anyone but an utter layman. Corot never treated architectural details in such slight and illusory manner. He divided his talents between well-designed forms of people and buildings and lyrical impressions of landscape. He did not mix his styles, as this falsified canvas does. Eyes accustomed to the pigment used to color the flesh of male Egyptian portraits would consider the pigment on the counterfeit shown here unauthentic.

Enormous sums of American money have been spent on alleged originals. There is no doubt that our museums still play host to falsified works, and that time will show up more and more counterfeits.

* * *

Allan Crite

Religious pictures by Allan Rohan Crite are on view at The Cathedral Church of St. Paul. This young Bostonian has in recent years drawn in pen-and-ink a great many pictures of Biblical content. The original and devout manner in which he expresses himself has drawn widespread attention to his work.

Mr. Crite is known also for his clearly wrought depictions of the Negro neighborhood of Boston, portrayed with thoroughness and understanding. While his pictures had treated secular themes for the most part, his tendency of late has been to portray scenes in churches, and more, to illustrate Biblical themes.

In the Cathedral library there hang a number of the drawings which illustrate Negro spirituals, such as "Go Down Moses," "Nobuddy Knows de Trouble I'se Seen," "Comin' for to Carry Me Home." There are besides portrayals of "The Entombment," "The Annunciation," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "The Flight Into Egypt."

Mr. Crite has no counterpart so far as we know among contemporaries. The devotion which he imparts is comparable only to that seen in medieval sacred pictures and statues. Mr. Crite summons all his capacities to draw, to decorate, to express, and there is an unmistakable authenticity about the depth of his feeling. In black-and-white he manages to achieve a variety of rich and glittering textures, while the quality of emotion is sustained in an impressive dramatic way. What Mr. Crite wishes to express is most comparable to the drawings of William Blake.

CBS

Ona Munson and Edward G. Robinson

Who will play in adaptation of Broadway play, "Criminal at Large," tonight, WEEI, 8.

NBC

Katherine Raht

Who plays role of "Henry's" mother in "Aldrich Family," tonight, WBZ, 8.

At the Pops Tonight

March Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," ..... Mozart
Praeludium ..... Jarnefelt
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
"Danse Macabre," Symphonic poem, ... Saint-Saens
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee," from Tsar Saltan," ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Sixth Hungarian Dance
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Bert Lawson

Ray Collins

To play role of Roger Williams in "Cavalcade" drama, tonight, WBZ, 9 p. m.

Francis Lederer

With Mary Boland, he will play in "The Vinegar Tree," Wednesday, WEEI, 9.

Backstage at the Roxy

By John D. Beaufort

New York

The time is 8:30 a. m.—an hour when theater glamour sleeps.

The elaborate gloom of the Roxy Theater betrays no hint of the magic soon to disturb the slumber.

Magic of light and sound for those who, in two short hours, will begin following polite ushers into the 6,000-seat auditorium. Now it is empty save for a small group at the front of the orchestra and a disordered mass of people on the stage. Their presence helps only to intensify the loneliness of the auditorium.

Sitting there, you wonder how the confusion before you can ever be resolved into an hour-long stage show, timed to the minute, marshalled with intricate light and music cues, requiring the co-operation of an army of artists and technicians.

In a neighboring aisle, an acrobatic dancer limbers up.

Onstage, illuminated by a few working lights, the crowd has tied itself into several knots. I am told that one of those three people carrying large yellow scratch pads is Gae Foster. There are shouted instructions, and a few stray shouts of a miscellaneous nature. You wonder who does the listening. Suddenly, in the midst of this happy chaos, the orchestra begins rehearsing full tilt.

And now, more shouts, antiphonally and in mixed choir.

"Hey, Paul!"

Paul Ash, who conducts the Roxy Orchestra, hears and waves his men to silence.

"O. K. Paul," says the lady described as Miss Foster. "Let's go through it from the introduction."

"O. K., kids," says someone identified as Alice Sullivan, Miss Foster's assistant.

The knots of dancers dissolve and the 24 Gae Foster Girls scatter into the wings. The music starts up. The girls prance out. Almost immediately everything stops. It develops that Miss Foster requires not 8 but 16 bars to get all 24 girls on stage.

* * *

This sort of stop-and-go driving continues until 10:30, when the house manager reminds Miss Foster of milling throngs without. Everyone disappears into shrouded exits. A subtle pink glow steals over the auditorium. Miss Foster, who has disappeared with the others, is next encountered in a shiny white cubicle near the very top of the theater, surrounded by an exhibition of costume sketches and seated at a desk on which a blue print of the stage is prominently displayed. From this office Miss Foster conducts the business of putting on a new show almost every week for Fanchon and Marco and for the Roxy.

Miss Foster used to be a dancer herself. Before that, she worked as a switchboard operator to put herself through night school. At night school, Miss Foster learned how to operate a comptometer — which sounds almost as formidable as producing weekly stage attractions. She was 16 then and lived in Los Angeles. With her earnings in a department store, Miss Foster studied dancing. In time, she abandoned comptometry for terpsichore worked successively for Albertina Rasch, Fokine, and eventually for Fanchon and Marco, training about 30 units of dancing girls a year. She came to the Roxy in 1932 and has been there ever since.

Meeting Miss Foster for the first time, one is impressed by her ability to combine animation with calm, quick energy, spontaneity with deliberateness. She is dark and slender. She is tall, like many of her dancers, and she moves like a dancer. As she talks, you realize that there can be nothing haphazard about producing weekly shows, co-ordinatng the efforts of innumerable assistants and artists. Her week is as carefully arranged as the files and cross-files in which Miss Foster's assistants hoard photographs, dance codes, routines, programs, and the physical measurements of Gae Foster girls, past, present, and waiting.

* * *

For the Roxy and for Miss Foster, the week begins on Friday. The 8:30 a. m. dress rehearsal and the first performance of a new attraction are really the end of a week, the climax of seven arduous days' preparation. After the third show on Friday and a sandwich luncheon hurried in from a restaurant to the small white office, the week starts with a conference. Present are Miss Foster; Jack Partington, Fanchon and Marco chief in the East; Jesse Kaye, who books the acts for the Roxy; Arthur Knorr, scenic artist; Joan Personette, costume designer; Irving Lesser, managing director of the theater, and Mr. Ash. By Friday evening, at least one number for the coming show has been decided on. Season, music, fashion, the news, the incoming acts may provide the motif which sets the show in motion.

On Saturday, Miss Personette, with instructions for the first number, brings costume sketches to Miss Foster for approval. Sample costumes are begun. Meantime, scenic sketches and music arrangements are being prepared. Activity along all these lines goes ahead as fast as possible all week. Unless it is unavoidable, there are no rehearsals on Saturday and Sunday. The Gae Foster Girls are inclined to regard these two "free" days as a pleasant fiction.

On Monday, the four chorus captains are given rough choregraphy for the new number of the week. At first, this consists of an amalgamation of ideas from Miss Foster and her assistants. As the routine emerges, they throw out what they don't like. The captains get the numbers first because Miss Foster knows that if they don't look right in the routines, the chorus as a whole will not look right.

The Gae Foster Girls appear three times during a show. Twice they are "on their own," which means they must earn applause by their own efforts. Once, they do what is called a "walk-on," meaning that they provide background for another act. When "on their own," the girls may do normal ballet, soft shoe, rhythm, or hard shoe routines, or they may appear dancing on huge wooden balls, roller skating, skipping rope, riding unicycles and bicycles, playing pianos and other instruments, or fencing.

The Gae Foster Girls are built on the lines of what Miss Foster calls "the model type." They are usually good looking, but not necessarily beautiful.

When Miss Foster isn't busy thinking up new work for her young ladies, she manages to keep herself occupied elsewhere. She is married to Bill Kelly, an aviator and a member of the Roxy orchestra. They have two daughters. Recently, Miss Foster re-staged the dances for "New Hellzapoppin." At the moment, she is performing similar duties for Billy Rose's "Aquacade."

When the Gae Foster Girls are not dancing for their $30 or $35 a week or taking off their one week in seven or resting briefly between shows, they are busy with fittings, word rehearshals, and various other duties connected with this arduous career. They are in the theater from about 9 in the morning until somewhere around 11 at night. Sometimes, of course, a picture may play more than one week. This doesn't annoy anyone around the Roxy. Except maybe those people who can't wait to see what the girls will be up to next.

Miss Foster says she hasn't any particular tricks in prospect, though after helping with the "Aquacade" maybe she will devise something in the nature of an underwater ballet—possibly with the girls in bathyspheres and playing "Asleep in the Deep" on slide trombones.

Jack Partington, Jr.

Gae Foster

She puts on a new stage show almost every week at the Roxy

Universal Lists 42 Features

UNIVERSAL CITY, Calif.—A summary of the 1940-41 Universal production plans lists 42 features, in addition to three Frank Lloyd productions, seven pictures co-starring Richard Arlen and Andy Devine, and seven pictures starring Johnny Mack Brown.

Stars assigned to casts include Deanna Durbin, Marlene Dietrich, Irene Dunne, W. C. Fields, Charles Boyer, Walter Pidgeon, Kay Francis, Gloria Jean, Allan Jones, Bob Burns, Martha Raye, Ritz Brothers, Baby Sandy, Victor McLaglen, Hugh Herbert, Andrews Sisters, Karloff and Lugosi, Dead End Kids, and Little Tough Guys.

* * *

Plans for films include: Two Deanna Durbin pictures, to be produced by Joe Pasternak, and directed by Henry Koster; "Back Street," from the novel by Fannie Hurst, with screenplay by S. K. Lauren; "When the Daltons Rode," with Walter Pidgeon, Kay Francis, Brian Donlevy, Robert Stack, Andy Devine and Broderick Crawford, to be directed by George Marshall; two Marlene Dietrich productions, "Seven Sinners," and "Countess of New Orleans," and W. C. Fields in "The Bank Dick."

A Charles Boyer production, "Glamour," based upon Edna Ferber's story, will be produced by Joe Pasternak and directed by Henry Koster. "Riviera," starring Allan Jones and two leading feminine stars, will have an original score by Jerome Kern. "Little Bit of Heaven," starring Gloria Jean, with Helen Parrish, Robert Stack and Lewis Howard, will be produced by Pasternak and directed by Richard Wallace, from screenplay by Grover Jones. "Straight From the Heart," another Glorida Jean film, will have Robert Cummings, Nan Grey and Butch and Buddy, the Cyclone Kids from "The Under-Pup."

* * *

A William Seiter production is now in writing for Seiter, who directed Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date." A picture is planned starring Bob Burns and Martha Raye, others contemplated include "Trail of the Vigilantes," drama of early Montana days; a George Marshall production, as a follow-up of the "Destry Rides Again" type; "Tight Shoes," story by Damon Runyon; the Ritz Brothers in one picture; two Baby Sandy productions, "Sandy's Day Out" and "Butch Minds the Baby," the latter by Damon Runyon; Victor McLaglen in "A Modern Monte Cristo," with John Loder, Anne Nagel, Philip Dorn, and Cecil Kellaway; two Hugh Herbert pictures, "Who's Crazy Now" and "Slightly Tempted," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran; "The Black Cat," a comedy-horror version of Edgar Allen Poe's story; Dead End Kids and Little Tough Guys together in two productions, "Give Us Wings" and "Fighting Stowaways;" Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in "The Monster of Zombor."

Screen News

As the result of his work in the as yet unreleased "I Want a Divorce," Dick Powell has been signed by Paramount to co-star with Ellen Drew in "The New Yorkers."

* * *

Fredric March has been signed for the stellar masculine role in the forthcoming production of Erich Maria Remarque's novel, "Flotsam." John Cromwell, who has worked with Mr. March both in the theater and cinema, will direct.

* * *

John Garfield, who is appearing currently on the screen in "Saturday's Children," and who was seen recently in New York in Albert Bein's "Heavenly Express," will play the leading role in Warner's "The Patent Leather Kid." Raoul Walsh is to direct. Mr. Garfield is expected back in Hollywood soon.

United Artists Plans 22 Films

A program calling for a minimum of 22 film productions, representing an investment of nearly $30,000,000 and coming from the studios of 13 independent producers, is planned by United Artists for 1940-41. The announcement was made by Murray Silverstone, chief of world wide operations, at the company's annual convention which started Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria and will run through Wednesday. The current convention is being attended by the sales staff of United Artists, representing eastern United States and Canada. The western sales staff will convene at the Congress Hotel in Chicago on May 17, 18, and 19.

* * *

The producers, under whom the films will be produced, are Charles Chaplin, Samuel Goldwyn, Alexander Korda, David O. Selznick, Walter Wanger, Edward Small, Hal Roach, Sol Lesser, Ernst Lubitch, David L. Loew and Albert Lowin, James Roosevelt, Richard Rowland, and Gabriel Pascal. The production schedule planned represents the costliest annual output in the 21 years of United Artists.

Already in its final stages of editing is "Production No. 6," Chaplin's first film in four years. It has been written, directed, and produced by himself. It will be released shortly.

Samuel Goldwyn's "The Westerner," dramatizing the era of Judge Roy Bean and Lily Langtry in the American Southwest, has been completed. Gary Cooper is the star and the supporting cast is headed by Walter Brennan, Fred Stone, Doris Davenport, Forrest Tucker, and Lilian Bond. The direction is by William Wyler, from the screen play by Jo Swerling and Niven Busch.

From the studios of Alexander Korda, in Hollywood and London, will come three productions, "The Thief of Bagdad," produced in Technicolor, has a cast headed by Sabu (Elephant Boy), Conrad Veidt, June Duprez, and John Justin. William Cameron Menzies is associate producer. "Womanhunt," starring Vivian Leigh, is based on the novel, "Gone to Earth," by Mary Webb. "Lady in the Dark" stars Merle Oberon, with Melvyn Douglas in the leading masculine role.

* * *

David O. Selznick, producer of "Rebecca" and "Gone With the Wind," will contribute two productions.

Walter Wanger will have two films: "Foreign Correspondent," an Alfred Hitchcock production, with Joel McCrea, Loraine Day, Herbert Marshall, George Sanders and Eduardo Ciannelli, and "The Long Voyage Home," a John Ford production, from the play by Eugene O'Neill and the adaptation by Dudley Nichols. The cast includes John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter, and Barry Fitzgerald.

Edward Small will be represented by "The Corsican Brothers," a filmization of Alexandre Dumas' work.

Hal Roach will contribute five productions to the new season's schedule: "Road Show," a comedy based on the Eric Hatch novel with songs by Hoagio Carmichael; "Niagara Falls," with John Hubbard, Carole Landis, and Billie Burke; "Topper Returns," with Roland Young and Billie Burke; "The Unholy Horde," with Lon Chaney, Jr.; and "Broadway Limited," with Victor McLaglen and Victor Maturo.

From David Loew comes "Flotsam" from the novel by Erich Maria Remarque, starring Fred March and directed by John Cromwell. James Roosevelt will open his career in independent production with "Pot O' Gold," suggested by the radio program. Gabriel Pascal will present George Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara," produced and directed by Pascal. The film is now before the cameras with Wendy Hiller and Robert Morley in the two leading roles.

Hardwicke and Coburn In Mohawk Festival Play

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — Sir Cedric Hardwicke, managing director of the Malvern Festival in England, and Charles Coburn, co-founder and executive director of the Mohawk Drama Festival, will jointly star in a gala revival of "The Farmer's Wife" in the roles they created respectively in this comedy's long run in London and New York, it is announced by Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College.

Sir Cedric will resume the role of Churdles Ash which he created at the Court Theater in London, and Mr. Coburn will play the part of the farmer, Samuel Sweetland, which he originated at the Comedy Theater in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn were the American producers of the comedy, Mrs. Coburn playing Araminta, the farmer's wife.

Toscanini to Conduct Radio Concert Tonight

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Prominent port officials and interests will discuss Boston's future as a seaport; Arturo Toscanini will conduct a special NBC Symphony concert; Weber and Fields, comedians, are scheduled to make one of their infrequent appearances; and an unusual concert of Mexican music is directed by Carlos Chavez, among dialworthy features of mid-week radio entertainment.

* * *

Tonight

Talks, quizzes:

Kenneth F. Simpson, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and John Gunther, news commentator, are scheduled to be on panel of "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Round-table discussion on "The Port of Boston:—Its Activities and Prospects." The Mayor of Boston, port officials and representatives of port interests, will participate. WBZ, 9:30.

Drama:

Henry Aldrich runs into complications when he makes triple "dates" for the class picnic, in "Aldrich Family," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Edward G. Robinson and Ona Munson depart from their crusading journalism stories to do special adaptation of the stage play, "Criminal at Large." CBS-WEEI, 8.

Ray Collins will take the role of Roger Williams, founder of Providence, R. I., in "Cavalcade of America," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Music:

Arturo Toscanini has scheduled a program of Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Barber's Adagio for Strings, Fernandez's Batuque Danza di Negri, from the "Reisado do Pastoreio" Brazilian Suite, Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan," and Ravel's "La Valse," with NBC Symphony, at eighth Pan American Scientific Congress, in Washington. NBC-Blue-WBZ. 10:15.

Music of Leo Delibes, French opera composer, featured in "Composer's Series"; orchestra directed by J. J. Gagnier; Violette Delisle, soloist, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Variety:

Weber and Fields. "Mike and Meyer" of the "Gay Nineties," and Mrs. Zane Grey, widow of the novelist, among guests of "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

* * *

Wednesday

Variety:

Dan Butler, Mayor of Omaha, Neb., will stump for Gracie Allen on her "surprise Party" ticket, as program is heard from Middle Western city, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Fred Allen schedules an interview with Rose Meckenberg, described as "a private investigator who specializes in exposing fake spiritualistic mediums," and will also do his "One Long Pan," Chinese detective character, among usual turns in his variety hour, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Mary Boland and Francis Lederer will take the leads in "The Vinegar Tree," in New York portion of "Star Theater": Rudy Vallee, Johnny Weismuller, Jimmy Fidler and Bing Crosby are scheduled to appear to heckle, jointly, Ken Murray, from Hollywood, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Speakers:

Vincent Palmer, former associate of Dr. William Beebe, deep-sea explorer, will tell of some of his adventures while exploring the floor of the sea, in "Columbia's Lecture Hall." CBS-WEEI, 4.

Representative Louis Ludlow, of Indiana, Democrat, will discuss by transcription 30 minutes after actual radiocast, "How Will the National Conventions Treat the War Issue?" WEEI, 10:45.

Drama:

Rita Heyworth of the screen is scheduled to appear in support of Charles Boyer in "Borrowed Victory," a story of transoceanic aviation, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

* * *

Thursday

Serious music:

"Musical Americana," which has featured outstanding student musicians, will star Thomas Tuttle, 19, sophomore, of Iowa State College, trumpet student, playing Frank Simons' "Willow Echoes"; music from Walt Disney's "Pinocchio," Arndt's "Nola" and Largo from Dvořák's "New World" Symphony, by Raymond Paige's Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Carlos Chavez, foremost Mexican conductor, will direct an orchestra and chorus, featuring a concert of Mexican music, including the music of the corrido (traveling) singers and the Yaqui Indians, at Museum of Modern Art, New York, in connection with museum's current exhibition of "Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Sigmund Romberg's "The Student Prince," will be second of 60-minute series of three operettas conducted by Henry Weber, from Chicago; Marion Claire, Jan Peerce, and Igor Gorin, featured soloists, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Speakers:

Anastasia Joan Kirby, Boston monologist, begins series of weekly programs in character sketches of her own composition, WBZ, 7:30.

Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth, "Vox Pop-ers," will try to solve some physical questions involved in egg boiling at the meeting of the Society of Amateur Chefs, Philadelphia, Penna., CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Variety:

Jarmila Novotna, Czech opera soprano, and Brian Aherne of the movies, are scheduled to be guests of Bing Crosby in "Music Hall," NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Twentieth Century Club

Two Waltham painters, John Hoagland and Thomas K. Eaton, are exhibiting through May 31 at the Twentieth Century Club.

Mr. Hoagland often works with a very thick paste thus contriving an effect of rich and plastic color. He seems to pick up the brush only when he has some roused poetic mood to express. He depicts the sea, the dashing surf, views in the woods. At his best, he expresses himself with vigor, using broad strokes of the brush and emphasizing the major lines of design.

Mr. Eaton also depicts the outdoors, the countryside, wharf and harbor views, snow scenes, rocky ledges. He shows, too, a romantic tendency heightening when he can the beauty of the landscape by using bright or pallid colors.

Amusements

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
All Tickets On SALE 2 WEEKS in ADVANCE

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
"Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"A SMASH HIT!" —WATTS, Her. Trib.
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
Madeleine Carroll · Brian Aherne · Louis Hayward
"MY SON, MY SON!"
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "I ALWAYS SAY"—produced by Markert Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Commerce and Finance

U. S.-Mexican Trade Visualized at $1,000,000,000 Annually

Business and Industry

Stand. Oil, N. J. Profits Rise Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in its annual report just published shows, after all deductions, consolidated net income in 1939 of $89,128,756 or $3.26 a share on 27,285,919 shares of stock which compares with $76,053,170 or $2.86 a share in 1938. The report omits the result of operations in Great Britain, France, Germany, Finland and Algeria because of the war, though total profits in those countries were estimated at around $4,000,000.

The company shows cash at the end of 1939 of $162,963,190 and marketable securities of $83,184,610 which compares with $173,018,215 and $75,951,506, respectively, at the end of 1938. Inventories were $243,754,400 against $282,706,901. Current assets stood at $595,717,796 and current liabilities at $129,110,598 as of Dec. 31, 1939, comparing with $667,346,196 and $177,662,058, respectively, in the 1938 year-end. Long-term indebtedness stood at $190,638,179 against $192,850,838 the year before.

Oil Output Up 10 Per Cent

Crude-oil production of domestic and foreign subsidiary and affiliated companies last year amounted to 242,320,477 barrels, an average of 663,890 daily and an increase of 10.1 per cent over 1938. Domestic production was 79,323,543 barrels, an average of 217,325 daily. At the end of the year stocks of oil totaled 40,546,000 barrels, or 2,903,000 fewer than a year earlier.

"With the declaration of war between the Allies and Germany," Messrs. Farish and Teagle reported, "conditions governing our European business rapidly became abnormal in neutral as well as in the belligerent countries. Strict government regulation became the order of the day. Financial control went hand in hand with other phases of regimentation. Exchange restrictions were imposed in Great Britain, France, and most other European countries.

Company Strong, Well Diversified

"It is certain that the world will continue to depend upon a regular supply of petroleum products: The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is part of an industry woven into the very fabric of civilization. Your company is at once vulnerable and strongly fortified by reason of the wide distribution of its investments to provide this essential service.

"A liability of an international business is that it must be prepared to assume risks arising out of war or arbitrary, illegal acts of government. An experience of 70 years in foreign trade has taught us not to minimize the risks involved beyond those inherent in a domestic operation. On other occasions we have had problems, not as serious as those now pressing upon us, it is true, but threatening losses of a serious nature. With one or two exceptions, these troublesome situations have worked out with no impairment of capital.

"The strength of diversification is that a disaster experienced in one place is quite likely to be offset by a fortunate experience in some other part of the world. We are low-cost operators and intend to continue such so as to be able to meet competition."

U. S. Steel Corp. $75,000,000 Issue On Sale May 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — An amendment to its registration statement has been filed by the United States Steel Corp. with the Securities and Exchange Commission to make known the interest rates and other data on its $75,000,000 serial debentures due on Nov. 1, 1940, to May 1, 1955.

The debentures are to mature $2,500,000 each May 1 and Nov. 1 to May 1, 1955. The interest rate for each of the respective maturities will be as follows:

Nov. 1, 1940, 0.375; May 1, 1941, 0.50; Nov. 1, 1941, 0.625; May 1, 1942, 0.75; Nov. 1, 1942, 0.875; May 1, 1943, 1.00; Nov. 1, 1943, 1.125; May 1, 1944, 1.25; Nov. 1, 1944, 1.375; May 1, 1945, 1.50; Nov. 1, 1945, 1.625; May 1, 1946, 1.75; Nov. 1, 1947, 1.90; May 1, 1948, 1.95; Nov. 1, 1948, 2.00; May 1, 1949, 2.05; Nov. 1, 1949, 2.10; May 1, 1950, 2.15; Nov. 1, 1950, 2.20; May 1, 1951, 2.25; Nov. 1, 1951, 2.30; May 1, 1952, 2.35; Nov. 1, 1952, 2.40; May 1, 1953, 2.45; Nov. 1, 1953, 2.50; May 1, 1954, 2.55; Nov. 1, 1954, 2.60; May 1, 1955, 2.65.

Debentures of each maturity are to be offered to the public at 100. It is expected that the issue will be offered publicly on May 15.

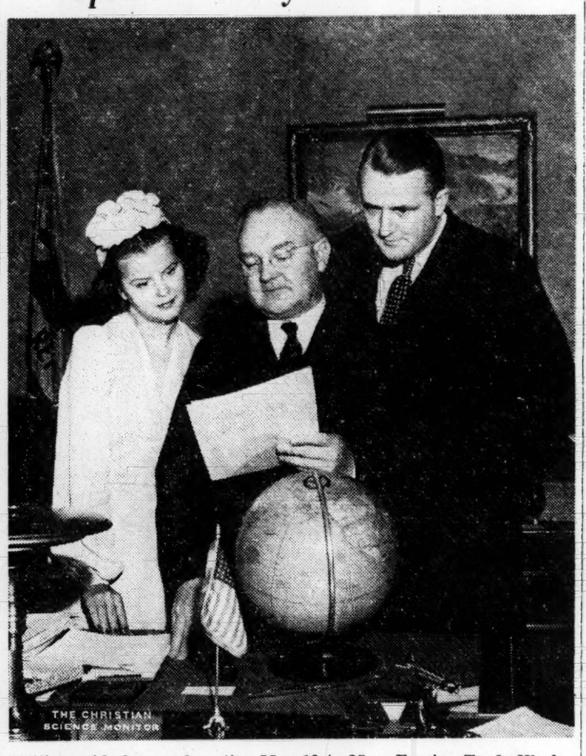
Net proceeds from the sale will be used, with treasury funds, to retire, on or before July 15, $95,140,000 of the corporation's 3¼ per cent debentures due on June 1, 1948.

The underwriting contract covering public offering of the new issue of $75,000,000 United States Steel Corporation serial debentures was signed yesterday by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. The issue will be formally offered May 15.

Steel Corp. Shipments In April Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries declined to 907,904 tons in April from 931,905 in March, a loss of 24,001 tons. In April last year shipments totaled 771,752.

Sponsors Study Trade Routes



Setting aside by proclamation May 19 to 25 as Foreign Trade Week, Mayor Fletcher Bowron (center) is shown here with H. W. Peterson, General Chairman, and Barbara Roberts, representing the young women of the city, discussing the trade routes over which Los Angeles-made goods find their way to the far corners of the earth.

Foreign Trade Week Opens New Pacific Coast Trade Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Created and first observed in Los Angeles in 1927, but now an international event, Foreign Trade Week, May 19 to 25, will mark the beginning of a new commercial and industrial era for the Pacific slope due to wartime readjustments in international trade, according to H. W. Peterson, Pan American Airways executive and general chairman of 14 major committees now at work on an educational program to give the public these facts.

Through the co-operation of manufacturers, businessmen and the city school system in the southland, a visual presentation of products exported and imported through Los Angeles Harbor will be shown at the State Exposition Building in connection with the observance of Foreign Trade Week.

Trained speakers will be furnished in large numbers by a speakers' bureau of the 1940 Foreign Trade Week Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to appear before service, industrial, and trade clubs, women's organizations, schools, societies, and other groups.

To Explore Harbors

To help make the public more foreign trade-conscious, the Harbor Day Committee is distributing 50,000 tickets for free water taxi rides around the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor, for Saturday, May 25. Guides familiar with the harbors will accompany each cruise party.

Emphasizing the importance of the import and export trade to the southland, G. A. Glasscock, foreign trade counsellor of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, says that few realize how far-reaching were the benefits of $140,000,000 in new money put into circulation in Los Angeles County last year through export trade via the harbor alone, and the nearly $2,000,000,000 in new wealth that export business has brought since the port was opened.

Approximately 100,000 persons in Los Angeles County are employed directly in world commerce, and the money they spend finds its way into the hands of storekeepers, professional men, realty owners, auto dealers, theater owners, insurance men, and every other line of business.

Must Develop Trade

"Within the immediate area of the harbor are industries dependent on the port whose output is valued at more than $1,000,000,000 annually," Mr. Glasscock declared. "Today there is a clamoring for opportunity, but opportunities don't jump out of magic boxes. They must be analyzed, organized and directed aggressively.

"Today, more than ever, foreign trade offers opportunities for those who will devote intelligent energy to this field. The more thinking that we can direct to this activity, the greater will be the development of our dealings with the people in other lands."

Much of the Foreign Trade Week Committee's energies this year will be devoted to a review of what has happened to the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor in the 81 years since Richard H. Dana wrote, in a postscript to "Two Years Before the Mast": "A tug ran to take off passengers from the steamer to the wharf—for the trade of Los Angeles is sufficient to support such a vessel."

When Dana first saw the Harbor in 1835, the brig "Pilgrim" had to anchor 3½ miles from shore, and the nearest human habitation was a rancho about three miles inland. "I learned to my surprise," he wrote, "that this desolate looking place furnished more hides than any port on the coast."

In contrast to this picture the Foreign Trade Week Committee will tell the public that the Harbor now has 3,200 acres of sheltered anchorage, and a total water frontage of 25½ miles, less than one half of which is as yet developed. Municipal wharves total 48,063 feet, and private wharves add 19,444 feet, while general cargo facilities total 1,715,000 square feet.

Trade Is Sizeable

Part of the forthcoming educational program will be directed toward familiarizing the public with the Harbor's 10 leading exports in 1939, and the industrial story they tell: petroleum products, $47,986,184; airplanes, parts and accessories, $30,990,815; raw cotton and linters, $13,086,108; copper and manufactures, $5,927,557, oil well and refining machinery, $4,491,630; oranges, $3,746,996; iron and steel semi-manufactures, $3,040,658; industrial machinery, $2,879,187; borax, $2,964,690; fertilizers (chemical), $2,275,021.

Summarizing the purpose of Foreign Trade Week, and what its sponsors hope to accomplish, Mr. Peterson, speaking as chairman of the general committee says, "Foreign trade is more vital to Southern California today than ever. Today the trade lanes connecting the old world and the new are disorganized. Salesmen from the old world have been recalled to serve with guns, the crippling of worldwide business has been most noticeable in Latin America, whose people have depended upon products and supplies from the old world.

"Automatically a demand for Los Angeles-made products and commodities has been created. The public must have an understanding of what we can accomplish in creating new markets and making new jobs for thousands."

Building Awards Highest in Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Residential contracts awarded in April in the 37 States East of the Rocky Mountains were the highest since October, 1929, amounting to $135,420,000 and exceeding the total recorded for April, 1939, by 18 per cent, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Awards for both apartments and one-family dwellings showed substantial gains, it adds.

Although the total volume of contracts awarded in April fell 9 per cent short of the volume for the corresponding month last year, the total awards for private ownership construction were 16 per cent ahead, the Dodge report says.

Public construction contracts, on the other hand, lagged 35 per cent behind April, 1938.

Sinclair Orders 10 High Speed Tankers

NEW YORK (AP)—Contracts aggregating about $25,000,000 for ten new high speed tankers were awarded by Sinclair Refining Co., principal operating subsidiary of Consolidated Oil Corp.

Bethlehem Steel Co., shipbuilding division, will build four 10,000-ton and two 15,000-ton vessels while Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., was awarded four 15,000-ton boats.

H. F. Sinclair, chairman of Consolidated Oil, said the company has in mind not only it's coastwise requirements but also provision for transporting Venezuelan, Mexican and other foreign oils.

Briggs Mfg. Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit, maker of automobile bodies, reported for the March quarter net profit of $2,395,202, equal to $1.21 a share on the capital stock, compared with $958,046, or 48 cents a share in the comparable 1939 period.

Foreign Gold Continues To Pour Into U. S.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—European neutrals, particularly Sweden and Switzerland, continued during April to make heavy shipments of gold to this country for safekeeping.

The Commerce Department reported that the total of gold received during April dropped to $249,851,000, however, from the March total of $459,845,000 and was less than half of the April, 1939, sum of $606,027,427.

Swedish gold shipments in April were $39,653,504 while little Switzerland sent $32,617,194. Other shipments by neutrals included Italy, $16,108,388; Hungary, $5,983,930; Netherlands, $3,273,305 and Belgium, $2,853.

Largest single shipper of gold to this country was Canada, which sent in $54,999,000. The United Kingdom sent $43,567,000 while other countries in the British Empire sent these amounts: British India, $3,139,281; Hong Kong, $1,699,852; Australia $3,373,948 and Union of South Africa, $28,775,449.

A total of $4,710,078 was received from Japan and $2,395,705 from Mexico.

Missing from the list of gold shippers for April were Norway and Denmark, into which German military forces swept last month.

The department reported a net decrease of $67,162,000 in gold earmarked for foreign accounts at Federal Reserve banks. During March there had been an increase of $213,447,000. The total earmarked gold for foreign account at the end of April was $1,232,301,000.

The United States' monetary gold stock during April increased by $337,102,000, making the increase for the first four months of the year $1,126,425,000.

Cumulative net imports of gold during the first four months of the year were reported at $1,147,492,000, compared with $1,350,807,000 during the corresponding period in 1939.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Industrial Development—There are indications that a widespread program of industrial development under Japanese auspices is planned for Central China. A new paper making plant is to be established in this area. Ten cotton experimental stations are to be established to promote raw cotton production. An industrial development company at Shanghai is being planned for the distribution of sugar produced in Central China. Three former Chinese paper mills in Central China, now being operated by Japanese, and eight additional mills are expected to be operated in a short time by joint Sino-Japanese interests.

Japan Seeks Trade—Japan is planning to discuss ways and means of stimulating trade relations between Japan and Brazil. During 1939 imports into Japan from Brazil represented 60 per cent of Japanese total imports from Latin America, while exports from Japan to Brazil accounted for only 15 per cent of its export trade with Latin-American countries.

Japanese Trade—Japan's mounting unfavorable balance of trade with countries outside the yen-block is causing concern to the Government, which is endeavoring to encourage larger exports to foreign-currency markets. During the first quarter of this year imports into Japan from foreign-currency countries amounted to 705,145,000 yen, with exports to such markets totaling 423,112,000 yen. At the end of March Japan's unfavorable balance in this trade stood at 282,033,000 yen, a total nearly 83,000,000 yen in excess of the adverse balance recorded for the first quarter of 1939. (Japanese yen is equal to about 23½ cents.)

Food Exports—Japan's export trade in canned foods reached record proportions during the calendar year 1939. Shipments under this classification amounted to an increase of 20 per cent in volume and 42 per cent in value as compared with 1938. Exports to the United States increased 157 per cent.

Food Control—Taking cognizance of the steady advance in the retail price of fresh foods, the Japanese Government has determined to take steps to remedy this situation. It is reported that a plan has been formulated involving the establishment of official retail food centers in six of the largest cities in Japan. It is estimated that the projected official retail establishments will be able to effect a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent in fresh food prices.

Tourist Trade—Certain agencies of the Japanese Government are planning a campaign to attract tourists. It is reported, however, that the official tourist bureau is disturbed over the impression that will be made on foreigners by the current shortage of materials, hotel accommodations, and transportation facilities.

Motor Imports Banned—By reason of vigorous Government support, Japan's automotive industry finally has reached the point where Japanese authorities feel they can continue for the time being without further reliance upon imports of American motor vehicles and parts. American motorcars are more satisfactory than locally produced products and still are preferred even at much higher prices. The two American motor vehicle plants located in Japan will be idle for an indefinite period.

Cotton Shortage—The lack of Chinese raw cotton, which is used in the production of textiles for domestic consumption, will necessitate the importation of other foreign cotton to satisfy Japan's needs. Last year's crop in China was very small and much of the cotton grown has apparently failed to reach the Japanese market because of transportation difficulties and the low price offered by Japanese buyers.

Sugar Rationed—It is reported that plans are being made for the general rationing of sugar, which would be the first foodstuffs item to be placed under the ticket system. Apparently the Government's purpose is to use sugar as a yardstick in the field of food rationing, as current shortages of other commodities are much more severe. However, a sugar ticket system can be enforced easily, since the exact amount produced is known to the Government and the wholesale and retail distribution systems are already well organized.

Co-operatives Active—The industrial co-operative movement has been making noteworthy progress in China. It is estimated that at the present time there are 1,300 of these organizations operating in the country. Operations vary in accordance with localities, efforts naturally being made to accentuate those products which harmonize with available raw material resources and local needs. Some are making army blankets, coats, towels and bandages, others make spinning wheels and hand-weaving looms, and others soy bean products, cotton weaving, hosiery, straw mats and candles.

Arms Imports Drop—There has been a sharp recession in Belgian exports of firearms to China during 1939 as compared with the preceding year. Shipments of arms from Belgium to China and Hong Kong in 1938 reached a value of about $3,560,000, while the total for such exports in the first 11 months of 1939 (the latest figures available) fell to about $1,800,000.

Trade Between U. S.-Mexico Seen Greatly Underdeveloped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Total trade between the United States and Mexico could amount to $1,000,000,000 a year instead of approximately one fourth that amount if the two countries had a reciprocal trade agreement similar to those Washington has completed with 22 other nations, according to Felipe N. Puente, General Agent in San Francisco for the National Railways of Mexico.

Señor Puente cited upset world conditions, in which many American exports have been shut off from customary markets, in support of such a treaty. He declared that America could easily find a wider market for more automobiles, trucks, tractors, typewriters, sewing machines, agricultural, mining, and industrial equipment through raising Mexican purchasing power by increased buying of tomatoes, cattle, ores, metals, oils, and resins.

Need New Treaty

Although Mexico is entitled to trade with America under the most-favored-nation clause of all the trade treaties, fostered by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, with the exception of the Cuban treaty, Señor Puente declared this was not enough. He compared the purchasing power of 4,000,000 Cubans and 21,000,000 Mexicans. Speaking before the Latin-American Affairs Committee of the Commonwealth Club, he said that actually, because of historical, geographical, and social associations, Mexico should have been among the first of the Latin American countries to complete a trade treaty with the United States.

A close and secure supply of tin and rubber in Mexico was declared by Señor Puente as answering certain acute raw material needs of the United States.

Queried as to the extent of Mexican tin deposits the speaker described in detail the presence of an extensive "tin belt" in Mexico which actually only needed foreign capital to start production.

As a further inducement for increased United States trade in Mexico, Señor Puente cited the presence of manganese. Possibilities for rubber development in his country were described as "tremendous."

Señor Puente illustrated how Mexico could be a good customer of the United States by saying that its present purchases were for products from every state in the United States and every American territory. Mexico buys manufactured goods from the Eastern seaboard and Midwestern states; fruits, films, and chemical products from California; apples from Washington; wheat from Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon; wall board from Hawaii; malt from Wisconsin, and wood pulp from Oregon, Washington, and Florida. He said Mexican smelters treated Alaskan ores in furnaces made with Georgia and California fire bricks.

Mexico Big Buyer

All of this, Señor Puente declared, accounted for more purchases of United States goods by Mexico than by "any other country in the Western Hemisphere except Canada and Cuba. All of Central America and the South American countries bordering on the Pacific together did not buy from the United States as much as Mexico did."

In return, the United States imported from Mexico, Señor Puente said, more goods, if gold and silver were included as commodities, than from any other country except Canada and Cuba. He said Mexico was not a one-crop country, but that its shipments to the United States included 50 to 60 different products, shipped in carload quantity. Yet, he said, there was no trade treaty.

Stocks of All Oils Show an Increase In Month of March

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines reported the March 31 total stocks of all oils at 543,843,500 barrels or 138 days' supply.

This compared with 533,046,000 barrels in February and with 563,232,000 in March, 1939.

Stocks of motor fuel totaled 101,860,000 barrels compared with 97,478,000 in February and with 85,910,000 in March a year ago.

The bureau said that March daily average production of 3,873,400 barrels of crude oil broke all records.

Virtually all the gain in crude oil output, the bureau said, was in Texas and Illinois. The Texas Panhandle and East Texas showed little change but the other Texas districts recorded material gains. Illinois production reached a new peak of 438,100 barrels daily, 33,700 above the previous peak in February.

March motor fuel demand of 44,607,000 barrels was five per cent more than a year ago. Exports totaling 2,267,000 barrels were barely more than half the amount in March, 1939. Gasoline stocks continued to rise to record levels; finished stocks were up about 3,700,000 barrels, unfinished were up 700,000 barrels, making the total 103,710,000 on March 31.

IBA Begins Program To Support System Of Free Enterprise

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 14 (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association of America embarked yesterday upon a long range program of public information and enlightenment designed "to uphold and obtain support for the American system of free enterprise."

Investment bankers from all parts of the country attended the meeting and voted unanimously for adoption of a three-way plan embracing (1) factual survey of the investment banking business itself, (2) tackle the problem of "planned economy" versus the "free enterprise system," (3) deal with the activities of the government in the field of finance.

A nation-wide committee to carry the public information program into all sections of the country will be headed by Paul H. Davis of Chicago.

Egyptian Market Closes

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP)—The cotton market here has been closed, by royal decree, until further notice.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10

Heads Brokers

Associated News

Charles B. Harding

Exchange Elects Harding Chairman Board of Governors

NEW YORK, (AP)—New York Stock Exchange members have held their annual election and voted into office a new chairman of the Board of Governors, Charles B. Harding, and six new members of the Governing Board.

Mr. Harding, 41, a West Point graduate and a partner in the exchange firm of Smith, Barney & Co., succeeds Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., who completed two one-year terms as chairman.

The new members of the board who will serve for three years, are: Robert Cluett, 3rd,; E. Burd Grubb, Ernest L. Jones, Sylvester P. Larkin, Sidney Rheinstein and Russell E. Gardner, Jr. All except Mr. Gardner are members of the Exchange and partners in local exchange firms.

Mr. Gardner, who will represent the "allied or non-member" group on the Board, is connected with the exchange firm of Reinholdt & Gardner, of St. Louis.

The "allied group" is composed of partners in member firms having their principal place of business outside the New York metropolitan area.

There were no opposition candidates. The new Board of Governors will hold its first meeting May 20.

Westinghouse Pays Bonus of 14 P. C.

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Employees of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will receive a 14 per cent addition to their base pay in May, the company announced.

The adjustment was made in line with the plan which regulates salaries in proportion to the company's earnings in the preceding three months.

In April the bonus was 8 per cent. Largest increase was 16 per cent in August, 1937.

Net earnings for the company in April jumped to $2,514,128 from $1,806,459 in March and $1,276,231 in February.

Cities Service Is Challenging Order by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In its answer to the Securities and Exchange Commission's show-cause order under the "death sentence," the Cities Service Power and Light Company declared that the vagueness of the powers granted to the SEC under Section 11 (b) (1) of the Holding Company Act, together with the fact that its enforcement may involve the taking of property without due process of law, renders that section unconstitutional.

The answer filed by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago also questioned the constitutionality of the "death sentence" of the ground that it bestowed upon the SEC power to regulate the intrastate and local business of Cities Service subsidiaries which are not engaged in interstate commerce.

Acts Are Questioned

The legal form of the SEC's orders requiring nine of the largest registered holding companies to show cause why they should not conform their properties to the geographical integration requirements of Section 11 (b) (1) was also questioned.

The answer said in effect that the mere statement of the SEC in its orders that systems did not conform to those requirements was not sufficient to raise an issue and could only be regarded as merely a tentative preliminary expression of opinion on the part of the commission.

The answer raised a question in relation to that portion of the SEC order which indicated that the question whether the utility would be permitted to retain more than one integrated utility system or whether it could retain non-utility properties, would not be considered by the SEC until the company filed an application on each of these two points.

The company contended it was not up to Cities Service to apply for the right to retain its properties and no applications were called for.

The question of the company not being allowed to retain any of its properties is one, the utility urged, which the SEC must raise by proof that such properties cannot legally be held under the law.

Protecting Properties

The answer suggested in a general way the recent argument of the United Gas Improvement Company that the SEC must give the companies some idea of what it has in store for them on the basis of preliminary investigation before they can be expected to volunteer changes which might involve the loss of properties. It was made clear by the utility that in any event it would defend its right to retain its present properties, with certain minor exceptions, including those of a non-utility character.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller Treasurer, for information and statement

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO

38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO FLORIDA

Repair that roof

A leaky roof is a nuisance—and a liability. Weatherworn, split, and loose shingles are immediate heralds of leaks, and one heavy rain can cause a lot of damage if you neglect that roof too long.

Re-roofing with one of the scores of serviceable and attractive kinds of roofing material now available is smart economy.

While you're at it, have your gutters, skylights, and cornices gone over, and any necessary repairs made. It means comfort and peace of mind when downpours come.

EXPERT ROOFERS ADVERTISE IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 3,500,000
Previous day's sales 2,557,790
1940 volume to date 84,729,078
1939 volume to date 89,169,205

Stocks Slump To Many New Lows for Year

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP) — A series of selling blasts again struck the stock market today and swept leaders overboard for losses of 2 to 15 points, many hitting new lows for more than a year.

With the ticker tape frequently as much as 4 minutes behind floor transactions, volume of around 3,500,000 shares topped yesterday's turnover and was the largest since last September.

As in the slump of the preceding session, today's slide was blamed principally on Wall Street gloom resulting from reported Allied reverses in the European struggle. In addition, some unloading of so-called war stocks was thought to have been based on the idea that the recent German blitzkrieg might bring quick victory to one side or the other and eventuate in peace.

Aside from other clouds, a sharp break in major commodities, with wheat falling the limit of 10 cents a bushel at Chicago, provided little incentive for buyers of stocks to approach the "bargain counter." Weakness of bonds generally, including U. S. Governments, contributed to the bearish mood of boardrooms.

Heavy dumping of margin accounts impaired by Monday's relapse, added to some selling from abroad and from discouraged investors at home, tended to stress pessimism in financial quarters.

Several attempts were made to rally the market. A few rails, aircrafts and specialties put up a show of resistance, but final qutations in virtually all departments were at or near the lows of the day.

Outstanding on the slump were du Pont, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting and Public Service of N. J.

Bonds Are Lower

Declines of two to three points in major issues hit the bond market today, but the rate of selling was reduced in comparison with Monday's outpour.

U. S. Governments, although off more than a point in some cases, were comparatively inactive toward the close. Corporates were harder hammered than even the foreign government loans.

Deside to maintain "liquid" accounts appeared the main motive power in the downward drive, dealers said.

Some of the federal issues were down as much as 1½ points, to levels a shade below quotations at the time of German invasion of Norway.

High-priced domestic loans showed the widest declines. Among the biggest losers were Youngstown Sheet 4s, Continental Oil 2¾s, Goodrich 4s of '46 "G," Pacific Telephone 3¼s of '66 "B" and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

Steel Scrap Price Boosted $1 a Ton

PITTSBURGH, May 14 (AP)—The price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap was given two boosts of 50 cents a ton each today, raising the quotations to a range of $18.50 to $19 a ton.

The $1 advance places the price $2 above the quotations of only a week ago.

Similarly, No. 1 railroad scrap was given two 50 cent jumps today, establishing the range at $19.50 to $20 a ton for that type of metal.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Security prices declined sharply today, influenced by latest war news and Monday's slump in Wall Street. The markdowns were described as "precautionary" since actual selling remained small. British Government bonds lost an outside of ½ point. Foreign bonds were almost uniformly lower. Coppers and other base metals held comparatively steady, but Kaffirs readily gave ground. Oils, rubbers, and industrials shifted down in a body.

Paris—The Bourse put up a good front today to reports of German war successes, but moderate losses predominated at the close. Some steel shares dropped as much as 10 per cent. Rentes closed 55 to 90 centimes lower. Mediterranean issues displayed a weak undertone.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Bidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, May 14

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.18	$3.22½	$8.2397
Cables	3.18	3.23	8.2397
France—franc	.0181½	.0182	*
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2225	.2240	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krona	.2350	.2375x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0196x	.0196x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0347x	.0347x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0053x	.0053x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2300	.2265	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1700	.1700	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3026	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	††	††	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.1975	.2025	*
Shanghai—dol	.0500	.0487	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.4000	.3700	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8200	.8237	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡‡Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	65	Abbott (1.60a)	8	64½	63	63	−2
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46	46	46	−2
9	6¾	Adams Express	11	6½	6	6	−¾
27½	21	Adam-Millis (f)	2	21¾	20¼	20¼	−¾
19½	15	Addressog (1.40)	1	15	15	15	−¾
58⅛	43	Air Reduc (1a)	26	41	40⅜	40⅜	−25/8
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	6	¾	⅝	⅝	−⅛
7	5½	Alaska Jun (.60)	8	5½	5¼	5¼	−⅜
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	36	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
12½	8½	Alleg pt xw	4	8	7⅜	7⅜	−1⅛
14⅝	9¼	Alleg pt $30 ww	41	10⅛	8½	8⅞	−⅝
17¼	12	Alleghany pr pf	1	11½	11¼	11¼	−¾
26½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	61	22⅞	20½	20½	−1⅝
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	16	9½	8¾	8¾	−⅞
182	168½	Al Ch &Dye (6)	6	170½	160	160	−8½
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	−1
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	18	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	−¾
9⅜	6½	Allied Stores	64	6⅝	6	6	−½
73⅞	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	1	66¾	66½	66½	−5
41⅞	31⅜	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	52	30¾	29¼	29¼	−2¼
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	13¾	12	12	−1⅜
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1½	1⅜	1¼	1¼	−⅜
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	4	14	13	13	−2½
58½	52½	Amerada Cp(2)	6	52½	48	48	−5½
21	16½	AmAgCh(.30e)	1	16½	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	82	63¼	58¼	58½	−1½
12¾	8⅝	Am Bank Note	38	8⅝	7½	7⅝	−1
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	30	7½	5¾	5¾	−1⅜
45¾	36⅞	Am Br Sh (.30e)	16	37	36	36⅜	−⅛
116½	106	Am Can (4)	28	106	103	103	−3
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	5	170½	168¼	168¼	−4⅜
33¼	23½	Am Car & Fdy	60	28½	26	26	−1½
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	6	45½	42	42	−1⅜
23½	18¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	58	18¾	16⅛	16⅛	−2⅛
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	110	110	110	M'y13
140½	133	Am Chicle (4a)	4	127¼	125	125	−9½
9¾	6	AmColtype(¾e)	3	6¼	6	6	−¼
8¼	6½	Am Com Alco	16	6⅜	6	6	−½
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	14	12½	11	11	−2
3¼	2¼	Am Encaus Til	5	2¼	2	2	−¼
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	29	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	−⅜
24¼	15	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	15	15	14¼	14¼	−¾
28¼	17⅜	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	13	16⅜	16	16	−2¼
7¼	4⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	17	4⅛	3¼	3¼	−⅞
50½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	85	38¾	32	34	−3½
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	16	4¾	4	4	−¾
38	30⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	−5
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	12	59	55	55	−5
37⅜	23⅝	Am Ice	20	2½	2	2	−½
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	25	25	25	−½
6⅝	4	Am Internat'l	16	4	3¾	3¾	−¼
45	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	7	51	51	51	−2
22¾	16	Am Locomotive	38	16¼	14	14	−2½
63	51⅛	Am Loco pf (1k)	7	50⅛	49	49	−5
14⅞	11¾	Am M & F (.80)	9	12	11⅜	11⅜	−¼
33⅜	28⅜	Am M & Metal	6	2½	2	2	−⅝
25	19¾	Am Metal (1e)	7	18⅜	17	17	−2¾
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	87	3	2½	2½	−½
63¼	50½	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	15	49¼	45½	45½	−5
54	40¾	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	9	40½	38	38	−2¾
10⅝	6⅜	Am Rad & St S	305	6⅜	5¾	5⅞	−⅞
17½	12⅞	Am Roll Mill	85	12⅞	11	11	−2
70	64	Am R M pf (3k)	2	63	60½	60½	−3½
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R(1.20)	9	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−1
11⅜	9	Am Seat(½g)	4	8¾	8	8	−1⅜
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	36	46½	41¾	42½	−4
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	3	144	141¼	141¼	−2¾
70	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	59½	59½	−½
33⅜	24	Am Steel F(½e)	64	24¾	21	21½	−3
14⅜	11	Am Stores (¼e)	5	12½	11½	11½	+ ½
17¼	13¾	Am Stove (½e)	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−1⅝
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	17	19¼	17	17	−2¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	85⅞	85	85	M'y13
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	15	14¼	14¼	−1¾
175¼	164	Am T & T (9)	62	160	154	154	−11
89½	81¾	Am Tobacco (5)	7	80	78¼	78¼	−4
91¾	80	Am Tob B (5)	16	82	78⅜	78¼	−1¾
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	4	148½	148	148½	−1¼
5¾	3⅝	Am Type Fdrs	23	3⅝	3½	3½	−½
12⅜	5⅜	Am Water Wks	105	8⅝	7½	7½	−⅝
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	97½	97	97	−1
12	7	Am Woolen	36	9⅛	7¼	7¼	−2
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	18	40⅜	36¾	36¾	−4¼
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	46	6½	5½	5½	−1⅛
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	−1
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	254	28⅛	25	25	−2⅞
41¼	34	Anacon W & C	2	33	31	31	−3
22⅝	18¾	Anchor H (.15e)	3	17	15⅝	16⅝	−2⅛
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	12½	12	12	M'y13
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	−½
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	30⅞	29¾	29¾	−1¾
110⅛	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	4	108	103¼	103¼	−5¾
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	93	5⅞	5	5⅛	−¾
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	9	50	46	46	−5
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	32¾	Arm Cork (½e)	10	33¾	32¾	33½	+ ¼
11	9	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	8	8	8	−1
9½	5	Artloom Corp	18	4¾	4	4	−1
9	6⅛	Assd Dry Goods	27	6¼	5¼	5⅝	−½
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	4	76	73	73	M'y10
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	2	40	39	39	M'y13
25¼	17½	Atch T & S F	103	18	16⅜	16½	−1
57½	49¾	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	50	49¾	49¾	M'y13
23½	14	Atl Coast Line	43	13¾	12½	12½	−1½
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14½	13	13	−1¼
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	5	14	13½	13½	−5
27⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	32	23½	22	21⅞	−⅞
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108⅝	108½	108½	M'y13
97⅜	83⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	26	8½	8¼	8¼	−½
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	47	46½	46½	−1
80½	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	7	75½	72	72	−5
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	6	6½	6	6	−¾
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	11	1⅜	1¼	1¼	−¼
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	8	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	250	6	5	5	−1¼
		B					
19⅞	14	Bald Loco ct	290	17½	15⅜	15½	−1⅜
6⅜	3¾	Balt & Ohio	91	3¾	3¼	3¼	−⅝
8	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	38	4⅝	4	4	−⅝
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	3	10	9½	9½	−1½
16⅜	13	Barber As (½e)	16	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	−1⅞
8⅜	6½	Barker Bros	3	6⅜	6	6	−⅛
13⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	55	10¼	8⅝	9¼	−⅞
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	17	29	27	27	−2
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	6	28½	27½	27½	−2½
112½	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104¾	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y10
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122¼	120	120	−5
9⅞	8⅞	Beld-Hem (.40e)	7	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	83	31⅞	28¾	29	−1¾
22½	20½	Ben Ind (.45e)	10	20	19¼	19¼	−1¼
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)		54	54	54	M'y13
39	31⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	8	31¼	30¾	30¾	−⅜
69¾	70⅝	Beth Steel (2¼e)	325	64¾	76⅜	76⅜	−8
125½	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	1	120⅛	116	116	−
34½	22¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	7	22¼	18½	18½	−4¼
22½	16¾	Black&Dk (¼e)	14	16¾	15¼	15¼	−1½
11⅝	8½	Blaw-Knox	48	8⅛	6⅝	6¾	−1¾
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y10
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	110	21⅞	19⅜	20	−1¼
29⅝	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	10	24½	23½	23½	+1
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	7	23	22	22	−1½
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	•34	21¼	20	20	−1⅛
25⅞	18⅛	Borg-Warn (½e)	53	18	16½	16½	−1⅝
2⅜	1⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
37¼	31⅝	Bower Roll B(3)	12	31	29⅛	29½	−4⅜
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	46	6	5⅞	6	−⅛
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	27	11⅜	10	10	−1⅛
23¾	19	Briggs Mfg (½e)	46	18⅞	16⅛	16⅛	−2⅞
39⅜	35	Briggs & Str (3)	1	35	35	35	M'y13
53¾	48⅜	Bristol M (2.40)	•1	48	48	48	+ ¼
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	−¼
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	176	20¾	19	19¼	−1½
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	61	61	61	M'y11
25½	17½	Bkly Un G (½e)	14	18	16¾	16¾	−¾
37½	35	Brown Sh (1e)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	M'y13
29½	20¼	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	9	21½	19¼	19¼	−1¾
10⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	28	7½	6¾	6¾	−¼
6¼	4	Budd Mfg	74	4	3½	3½	−½
6¼	4½	Budd Wheel	35	4⅝	4	4	−½
32¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	18	27¾	25	25	−2½
33	25¼	Bullova Watch(2a)	14	24¾	23½	23¾	−1¾
16½	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	30	16¾	16	16	−½
12½	9⅛	Bur Ad M(.20e)	38	9	8	8⅛	−1⅜
5¼	3	Bush Terminal	57	3½	3	3	
7⅝	5⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	14	5½	5	5	−⅝
11¾	10¾	But Bros pf(1½)	4	10⅝	10	10	−⅝
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	18	3⅛	2¾	2¾	−½
13¾	9	Byers (AM) Co	20	8½	7¼	7⅝	−1⅜
15½	13	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	−2
		C					
26⅞	20	Calif Pack (¼e)	18	19	18	18	−2
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	43	7	6	6⅛	−⅜
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wp (.65e)	16	14¼	13½	12½	−1⅜
23½	16	Can Dry	30	17	15⅜	15⅜	−⅜
6⅜	4⅛	Canadian Pacific	49	4⅛	3½	3½	−¾
40½	35½	Cannon M (½e)	4	33	32⅛	32⅛	−3⅜
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	−¼
23¾	23	Carpenter (½e)	5	26¼	24½	24½	−1¼
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
75	64	Case (JI) Co	11	62	57	57½	−6½
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	•23	44½	43	43½	−¼
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	152	29	25	25	−4⅛
12½	7	Celotex Corp	36	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	−¾
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	−⅜
3⅜	2⅛	Cent Foundry	31	2⅛	1⅞	2	−⅛
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	2	4	4	4	−½
11¾	6¾	Cent Violetta S	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅜
6	5	Century Rib M	3	4½	4	4	−⅛
41½	35	Cerro de Pas(2e)	21	35¼	34	34	−1½
8⅜	5	Cert-teed Prod	45	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	−1⅜
21½	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	2	20	19	19	−2¼
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	14	24	21¾	21¾	−3½
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	14½	14½	14½	−3½
42⅜	36	Ches&Ohio(2½)	31	36½	35¼	35¼	−¾
97½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91	91	91	−2
47⅛	41¼	Ches Corp	39	41¼	41⅛	41⅜	−⅜
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi & N West pf	5	½	½	½	
2⅛	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
12⅛	9¼	Chi Mail Order	2	9⅛	8¾	8¾	−⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y13
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	9⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	21	8⅞	8¼	8½	−⅞
35⅞	27⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y13
50	45½	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y13
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	11	¼	¼	¼	
¾	⅝	C R I & P 6% p	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y13
¾	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y13
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	9	9	9	− ½
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	4	11¾	11½	11½	− ⅜
6⅝	4	Childs Co	5	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	73⅞	Chrysler (2½e)	•213	73¼	66	66⅛	−7¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	12¼	11½	11½	−1
4⅛	2⅞	City Stores	11	2⅞	2½	2½	− ⅜
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	14	32½	30	30	−4⅞
43¼	33	Clev Gr B (.40e)	9	36	34	34	− ¼
41½	34½	Climax M (1.20)	22	33¾	30	30	−4½
45½	34	Cluett P (1⅝e)	30	34	32	32	−2½
131	116	Coca-Cola (¾e)	9	121½	114	114	−8½
68	60¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	M'y10
20	12⅞	Colgate P (½)	42	13½	12¾	12⅞	
103¾	102⅞	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	27	Collins&A(2¼e)	3	26	24	24	−3
24	17	Col Fuel & Iron	13	19⅜	18	18	−2
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.90e)	11	22¾	20½	20½	−3
26¼	22¼	Col Br B (.90e)	16	22	20½	20½	−2⅜
7½	5¼	Col G & E (.20e)	240	5⅜	5	5	− ½
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	2	85½	84½	84½	−2
8½	4⅞	Colum Pict	21	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
23½	19⅛	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	−2⅞
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	7	83½	77¾	77¾	−10¾
48	37	Coml Credit (4)	26	36⅜	34¼	34¼	−3
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y11
56	44	Coml Inv Tr (4)	42	44	42	42	−2¼
113	107	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	M'y10
16⅜	11½	Coml Solvents	85	12¼	10	10	−1⅜
1½	1	Com'th & South	348	1⅛	1	1	
73¼	60	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	59	57	57	−3
33	29⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	146	29½	28½	28½	−1
6¼	4	Conde Nast	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
24⅜	18¾	Congoleum (1)	6	18⅝	18	18	− ¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	9⅜	9	9	− ⅜
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	48	26⅞	25¼	25¼	−1⅛
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	14	10	8⅜	8⅜	−1⅝
9⅞	7⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	116	7⅜	6½	6½	−1
32⅞	29	Cons Edison (2)	118	29	27⅛	27⅛	−1⅞
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	105¾	105¾	105¾	−1¾
1⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	6	8⅜	8	8	− ⅛
4½	3¼	Cons Laundries	10	3⅛	2½	2½	− ¾
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	216	7⅛	6¾	6¾	− ⅜
21¼	15⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	8	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅝
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	4	15¼	15	15	−2½
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100⅛	98⅞	98⅞	−4⅛
19½	14⅜	Container (½e)	20	14⅞	13½	13½	−1¾
15⅜	10	Cont Bak (A)	20	9⅝	8⅜	8½	−1½
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	94	1	1	1	
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	85⅛	80	89	−6½
49¼	40	Cont Can (1e)	40	41½	39	39	−1
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	5	113½	113½	113½	−1
9¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	9	6¾	6	6	− ¾
40⅞	36½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	37	34	34	−2½
4¾	3	Cont Motors	189	3	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅝
25	22	Cont O Del (¼e)	66	22⅜	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅞
33	25	Cont Steel (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Prices Drop Over $2 a Bale

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Cotton futures broke more than $2 a bale today as liquidation poured in from many quarters. Sharp declines in stocks, coupled with a break of 10 cents a bushel in wheat, and weakness in other commodities were contributing factors.

Buying was limited early to scale down trade support and short covering.

Late afternoon prices were off 5 to 41 points, with May (old) selling at 10.00 and March 10.05.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.04½	1.05¼	95¾	95¾	1.05⅞
July	1.04⅞	1.05¼	95⅜	95⅝	1.05⅝
September	1.05⅛	1.05¾	96	96	1.06⅛
	Corn				
May	66	66⅜	60	61¾	66½
July	66¾	67½	60¼	61¾	67⅛
December	67	67¾	61	62⅜	67¾
	Oats				
May	40	40⅛	36⅞	37⅜	40⅜
July	36⅞	37⅛	33⅛	33⅜	37¼
September	34⅛	34½	31	31⅛	34½
	Soy Beans				
May	1.05½	1.05¾	98	98	106
July	1.04	1.04	96½	98½	1.04½
October	89	89	81¾	81¾	89¼
	Rye				
May	64¼	64⅞	55⅛	55⅛	65⅛
July	66	66⅝	56¾	56¾	66⅞
September	67⅜	68⅛	58⅜	58⅜	68⅜
	Lard				
May	6.15	6.15	5.37	5.40	6.27
July	6.35	6.35	5.55	5.57	6.42
September	6.60	6.60	5.75	5.80	6.62
October	6.67	6.67	5.82	5.87	6.72
December	6.82	6.82	6.00	6.10	6.90

Cotton

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
MayMay	10.31	10.31	9.80	9.88	10.39
July	9.95	9.99	9.35	9.54	10.04
Oct.	9.62	9.67	9.10	9.24	9.73
Dec	9.51	9.54	9.00	9.11	9.61
Spots 9.98N N-Nominal					

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.91	7.96	7.75	7.75	7.88
Oct.	7.78	7.80	7.60	7.61	7.74
Jan.	7.66	7.68	7.53	7.53	7.61

Raw Silk

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Raw silk futures No. 1 closed 2 lower to 3 higher, sales 940 bales.

	High	Low	Last
July	2.79	2.76½	2.77b
August	2.77	2.75	2.73b
September	2.73	2.71	2.71½-72
b—Bid.			

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYJlyNo3	2.02	2.02	1.97	1.98	2.03
WldJlyNo4	1.58½	1.58½	1.51½	1.51½	1.59
WdSepNo4	1.57	1.58	1.51	1.51½	1.56½

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	13.55	13.77	13.40	13.40	13.63
September	13.85	14.08	13.70	13.71	13.94
December	14.20	14.35	14.01	14.01	14.20

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.2
July	97.0	97.0	95.0	95.0	97.8
Oct.	97.7	97.7	94.5	94.5	97.8

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	23.45	23.50	23.40	23.50	23.10
July	21.55	22.55	21.50	22.45	21.50

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	10.22	10.22	10.15	10.15	10.20
Sept.	10.25	10.25	10.15	10.15	10.20

Cocoa

May	5.90	5.90	5.60	5.60	5.99
Sept.	6.04	6.04	5.68	5.70	6.08

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	129.90	26.52	21.18
Net change	—7.73	—1.31	—1.34
Previous close	137.63	27.83	22.52
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low*	129.90	26.52	21.18

*Preliminary.

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

By the Associated Press

Today	42.9*	Prev. day	45.8
Month ago	50.1	Year ago	44.8
1940 high	52.2	1940 low	42.9
*New low.			

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s 43-40 June	100.17	100.17	100.17
2 3¾s 43-41 Mch	102.22	102.22	102.22
1 3¼s 41	103.25	103.25	103.25
10 3¼s 45-43	108.6	108.2	108.2
22 4s 54-44	112.31	112.27	112.27
2 2⅞s 47-45	107.16	107.16	107.16
2 2½s 45	107.16	107.16	107.16
6 3⅜s 56-46	113.22	113	113
5 3s 48-46	109.19	109.19	109.19
28 3¼s 49-46	110	109.28	109.28
21 4¼s 52-47	119.6	119.4	119.4
25 2s 47	103.30	103.30	103.30
23 2½s 48	106.26	106.21	106.21
65 2s 50-48	102.20	102	102
1 3¼s 52-49	110.20	110.20	110.20
43 2½s 53-49	104	103.24	104
182 2½s 52-50	104.20	104.2½	103.28
6 2½s 54-51	106.10	106.1	106.5
21 3s 55-51	109.21	108.20	108.20
25 2¼s 53-51	102.16	102.16	102.16
79 2¼s 60-55	106.18	105.26	105.26
21 2¾s 59-56	105.1	104.24	104.24
4 2¾s 63-58	104.15	104.15	104.15
48 2¾s 65-60	105	104.16	104.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s 47-42	103.23	103.23	103.23

Home Owners Loan

10 2¼s 44-42	103.15	103.15	103.15
16 3s 52-44	106.16	106	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
14 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	108	108	108
33 Alleghany cv 5s 44	80	79	79
3 Alleghany cv 5s 49	69½	69	69
26 Alleghany 5s 50 sts	40¾	39¾	40¼
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Allied Strs 4½s 50	100½	100	100
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	97½	97	97
72 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¼	107¼
27 Am&For P6s 2030	56½	56	56¼
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
8 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	103½	103½
23 Am T&T 3½s 43	107 1-32	107 1-32	
67 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106½	106⅜	106⅜
29 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	106⅜	106½
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	108	108	108
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Ang C Nitr deb '67	38¼	38¼	38½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	40¾	40	40
5 Arm Del 4s '57	100⅛	100	100
7 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99	99
13 AT&SF 4s '95	104¼	104	104¼
25 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 AT&SF aj 4s 1900-55	94½	94½	94½
15 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
22 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	100	99½	99½
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	12	12	12
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69	69	69
4 A C Line clt 4s '52	64	64	64
3 A C Line 5s '45	72	72	72
3 Atl Gu & Wl 5s '59	72½	72½	72½
73 Atl Refin 3s '53	105	102½	102½
29 B&O '95 st A	22¼	21¾	22¼
23 B&O '95 st C	23	22	23
2 B&O 2000 st D	22	21¾	21¾
12 B&O '98 st F	22⅛	21¾	21¾
62 B&O cv '60 st	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
6 B&O 1st 4s '48	65	65	65
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	51	50	50
3 B&O S W '50 st	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
5 B&O T C 4s '59	52¾	52½	52½
14 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115½	113	115
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128	128	128
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106¼	106	106¼
16 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103	102¼	102½
20 Boston&Me 5s '67	49	48¼	48⅜
32 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	46¾	45¾	46
1 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	48½	48½	48½
3 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 st	45½	45¼	45½
12 Boston&Me 5s '55	49½	49	49
20 Boston&Me 5s '55 st	46½	45⅞	46½
69 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	88	87⅞	88
3 BkQn C&Sb cn 5s '41 ct	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	87	87	87
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	113	113	113
10 Bkly P Gas 5s '50	95⅞	94	94
19 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¾	106	106
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Buf R&P '57 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Buf Cr Val 5s '34 ct	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
2 Bush Term 4s '52	67	67	67
22 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103	102½	103
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	92½	92½	92½
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
22 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	93	92⅞	93
27 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90¾	89½	90⅜
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
8 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '57	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Can Nor Ry 5½s '46	100½	100	100
10 Can Pac 5s '44	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	69½	69½	69½
19 Can Pac 4s perp	52	51¼	51⅜
2 Caro Cen 4s '49	45	45	45
14 Caro C&O 6s '52	107⅞	107¾	107¾
4 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	85¾	85¾	85¾
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6	6	6
14 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	106	105½	105½
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	42½	41½	41½
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69	67½	67½
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	153⅜	149	149
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	141¾	141	141
15 Certain-td 5½s '48	77½	75	75
2 C P&F(38¼48c) '50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 C&O 4½s '92	124¼	124¼	124¼
29 CO 3½s '96	98	97½	97½
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98	97½	97½
17 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104½	103¾	103¾
6 Chi&ARlton 3s '49	12	11⅞	11⅞
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	84½	84	84
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	80⅛	79½	79½
12 CBQ 4s 111 '49	98¾	98	98
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¼	94½	94½
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14¾	14½	14½
3 Chi & Erie 5s '82	99¼	99	99¼
103 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26	25¼	25⅝
54 CMSP 5s Sac Br '75	5¾	5½	5½
95 CMSPa]5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
3 CM&SP 4½s '89C	25	24½	24½
4 CM&SP 4½s '89E	25½	25	25
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25¼	25⅛	25¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8½	8½	8½
2 Chi&NW 4s 2037	14	14	14
38 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	2¼	2	2¼
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8⅝	8½	8½
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2 Chi&NW 4s '87	14	14	14
27 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1½	1½	1½
2 CRI&P 4s '88	14	14	14
14 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5¾	5½	5½
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5	4¾	4¾
11 ChUnSta 3¾s '63	106½	106½	106½
23 Ch&Wind 4½s '52	93⅛	93	93
13 Ch&WInd 4s '52	92½	91½	91½
203 CityofNY 3s '80BMI	93	92⅝	92⅞
183 CityofNY 3s '80 WI	92	91¾	92
18 CinGas&El 3¼s '66	108½	106⅞	106⅞
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 CleUnTerm5s '73	72½	72	72
1 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	65	65	65

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Col F&I 5s '43	105	105	105
3 Col & So 4½s '80	26⅛	25	25
3 Colmbia G 5s '52Ap	104	103¾	103¾
41 Colmbia G 5s '52May	104¾	103¾	103⅞
52 ColmbiaG 5s 1961	104⅜	103½	103½
13 Col Ry Pw &L 4s '65	106½	106	106
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108	107	107
46 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	117¾	117½	117½
10 Conn Riv Pow3¾s'61	109⅛	109	109
7 ConEdis 3¼s '46	105⅝	105½	105½
23 Con Edis 3½s '48	106	105¾	105⅞
16 ConEdis 3½s '58	107½	106½	106½
8 ConEdis 3½s '56	105	104¾	104¾
35 ConOil cv 3½s '51	104	102¾	102¾
10 ConsumPow 3½s '70	109	108¼	108¼
14 Cons Pow 1st 3¼s'69	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4 Container Cor 6s'46	101½	101½	101½
2 Container 5s'43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
69 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	106½	106	106¼
2 Crane Co 3½s'51	103⅜	103	103
8 Crown Cork 4½s'48	103⅜	103¼	103¼
3 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104⅞	104	104
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	27	25	25
4 Cuba R R 6s'46	32⅜	32	32
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	49¾	49	49
2 D & R G 4½s'36	9	9	9
7 D & R G 4s'36	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
1 D & R G West 5s'55	2	2	2
25 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
16 D & R G West 5s'78	6⅛	5⅝	5¾
17 Det T Tun 4½s'61	98	97	97
11 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	107⅜	106⅞	106⅞
5 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	20	20	20
33 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107	106½	106½
5 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	93	93	93
13 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	106	105½	105½
3 Ed Ill NY 5s'95	149	149	149
30 Erie rfg 5s'67	12	11⅝	11¾
2 Erie 1st 4s'96	56	55⅞	56
32 Erie gen lien 4s'96	23¾	23¼	23½
2 Erie Gen 6s'57	65	65	65
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	107⅛	107	107
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	104⅛	104	104
5 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
36 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	103	103	103
3 Fla E Cst 5s'74	5⅞	5	5⅛
8 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	5⅝	5¼	5¼
3 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	50	50	50
16 Gen Cable 4½s'47	104	103⅞	103⅞
30 Gen Mot Accept 3¼'51	103¾	103½	103½
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	68¾	66	66
52 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100¾	100¼	100¼
21 Gt Utr Ry 5½s'52	99¼	98	98
10 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	84½	83½	83½
49 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	100	99¾	100
26 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	93⅛	92	92
10 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	74½	74	74
5 G Bay&W deb B	6	6	6
1 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	83	83	83
3 Gulf Sta 4½s'61	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	108½	108½	108½
2 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	70	70	70
25 Houst'n Oil Texa¼s'54	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	28	27	27
3 Hud & Manh 5s '57	12¼	11½	11½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111	111	111
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	40	40	40
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	45	45
41 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39	38	38¼
9 ICGCdLakeSo 5s '63 A	41	40	40⅝
15 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105	104½	105
26 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	71½	71½	71½
21 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	74¾	74½	74⅝
7 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	85⅛	84½	84¾
1 Int Cit Nor 1st 6s '52	10½	9½	9½
4 Int Cit Nor 6s '56 B	10	10	10
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	9½	9½	9½
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	55	54½	54½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66	64	64
25 Int Paper 6s '55	100¼	99	99⅛
20 Int Paper 5s '47	102½	101¼	101⅞
9 Int T & T 4½s '52	30½	30⅛	30⅛
24 Int T & T 5s '55	33	32½	32⅝
10 Jones & Lau Stl4¼s'61	95⅛	95	95
7 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	32	31	32
2 KC South 5s '50	64	64	64
13 KC Term 4s '60	105⅞	105¾	105¾
4 Keith (B F) 6s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	75	75	75
2 Kings Co Cley 4s '49 ct	87¾	87¾	87¾
32 Koppers Co 4s '51	105¼	104	104
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	42	42	42
6 Lac Gas 5½s'53	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	43	43	43
8 Lac Gas 5s 42	83⅛	83	83
16 L S & M S 3½s 97	85	83¾	83¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	51	50¼	50¼
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	51	50⅛	50⅛
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	13½	13½	13½
5 LehCal4½s 2003asd	11	11	11
6 Leh Val 4s2003 asd	11⅞	10	10
1 Leh Val 4s2003 asd reg	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Libby McN & L 4s 55	102	102	102
5 Liggett & M 7s 44	124½	124	124
13 Loews 3½s 46	10	100⅝	100⅝
3 Lon Star Gas 3½s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛
3 Lorillard Co 7s 44	124	124	124
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	127	127	127
6 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84½	84½
3 Louis & N 3¾s 003	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	79	79	79
18 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	80	79½	80
3 Market St Ry 7s 40	70	70	70
9 McKess & Rob 5½s 50	94½	93⅞	93⅞
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
17 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	102	101¼	101⅜
12 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	26⅝	25	25
3 Mil & Nor 1st 4½s39	48	45	45
3 MilSparta&NW 4s47	12½	12	12
1 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	6	6	6
3 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	2	2	2
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s2038	55	55	55
13 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5	4¾	5
9 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13	12½	13
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¾	4¾	4¾
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26⅝	26½	26½
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	11½	11½	11½
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
39 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	17¼	16¾	16¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	17¼	16¾	16¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	16½	16¼	16¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 80H	17	17	17
14 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17¼	16⅜	16¾
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	16¾	16¼	16¼
25 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Mob & O Montg 5s'47ct	20½	20½	20½
8 Mob & Oh 5s 38	32	32	32
6 Mon WPaPubSv4½s60	109¾	109½	109½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	104	104	104
20 Mont Pw 3¾s 66	100½	100¼	100½
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	35	35	35
3 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	30⅛	29	29
7 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41	39¾	39¾
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68	68	68
8 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	52¾	52¼	52⅝
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104½	104	104¼
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102	102	102
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	101½	101¼	101¼
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	42	42	42
5 New Eng T&T5s52	126	124½	124½
1 NEng T&T 4½s61B	126¼	126¼	126¼
2 NJ Pow&L 4½s60	107	107	107
7 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
26 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104	103½	103½
1 N Orl&NE 4½s52	55	55	55
6 NO2Tex&Mex 5½s54	36	35	35
7 NO2Tex&MS 5½s54ct	35	35	35
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52	51	52
51 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46½	45	46⅛
3 NYC cn 4s '98	53	52½	52½
7 NYC 3¾s'46	79	79	79
7 NYC cv 3¼s '52	53	52½	53
1 NYC&HR 4s '42	91	91	91
1 NYC&HR 4s '42	91	91	91
8 NYC&HR 3½s'97	75	73	73
7 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 NYC LaSh3½s '98 reg	55½	55½	55½
2 NYCCh&StL 6s '41	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
6 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	48⅜	47½	48
3 NYCh&StL 4s'46	84	84	84
10 NYConn RR 4½s'53	105½	105¼	105¼
11 NYDock Co 4s'51	56⅜	56	56
13 NY Edis 3¼s'65	108¼	108	108
11 NY Edis 3¼s'66	107½	107¼	107¼
1 NY G El H&P 5s'48	123½	123½	123½
3 NY G El H&P 4s'49	117	117	117
10 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	18¼	17½	17½
2 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	32	32	32
6 NYNH&H 4½s'67	17	17	17
2 NYNH&H 4s'47	16½	16½	16½
8 NYNH&H 4s'56	4½	4	4
33 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
21 N Y Steam 3½s'63	105¼	105	105
2 NYS&W 4½s'37	10¼	10¼	10¼
7 NYS&W gen 5s'40	10½	10	10
5 NYS&W rfg 5s'37	25	25	25
5 NY Tel 4½s'67	109	109	109
1 NYTrapR 6s '46 st	85	85	85
10 NYW&Bost 4½s'46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15 Niag Sh cv 5½s'50	103¼	102½	102½
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	70	70	70
4 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15 Norf&W 4s '96	124	123½	123½
2 NorAmCo 4s '59	105	105	105
2 NorAmCo 3¾s'44	103	103	103
21 NorAmCo 3¾s '49	103½	103	103½
60 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55	54¼	54¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48	48	48
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47¼	47¼	47¼
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44¼	44	44¼
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	66½	65½	65½
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	39¼	39¼
26 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105⅝	105½	105½
13 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107	106⅞	106⅞
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 OreRR & Nav 4s'46	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Ore Sr Line 5s '46	115¾	115⅜	115¾
9 Ore Sh Line gen 5s'46	117¼	117⅛	117¼
12 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105	104¾	104¾
10 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	70	70	70
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107¾	107½	107½
2 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	109¼	190	109
4 Pac Gas & E 4s '64	111	110½	110½
9 Pac Tel&Tel 5s'65B	107½	107½	107½
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	109	109	109
6 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
2 Pen Co 3½s'42C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Pen Co 4s '63	104⅛	103⅜	103⅜
3 Pen-Dix 4s '41 A	94	94	94
3 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s '77	101	100¼	100¼
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	105	104¾	104¾
13 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
8 Pen

Shall U. S. Lend to Allies? Congressional Debate Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Shall America make loans to the Allies?

That, in essence, is the question that is taking form in Congress today, as the lines for one of the greatest battles in history take form in Europe's Low Countries.

The Congressional issue is nonpartisan. It is the single immediate point at which American legislative action cuts across the events going on in Europe. It is developing vehement off-the-record Congressional debate and may soon dominate all domestic issues except the related matter of America's great new defensive drive.

Warren R. Austin, Assistant Senate Republican leader, declared today that "democracies are on the brink of disaster" and urged last night that Congress should aid the Allies by lifting bans on loans to debt-defaulting nations.

Vigorous Opinions Voiced

"I sincerely believe in aiding the Allies to the limit, short of becoming a belligerent in the inhuman conflict," Senator Austin declared. "I disagree positively with the theory that if we give them money we eventually will give them men."

Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D) of North Carolina yesterday introduced a bill in the House to waive certain parts of the Johnson Act, which prohibits loans to nations in default on their war debt, as well as of the Neutrality Act, which forbids credits to belligerents. The bill would permit loans to the Allies to finance purchase of materials other than those used directly in warfare as defined in the Neutrality Act.

That the big new issue now shaping here cuts across party lines is indicated by the Republican-Democratic drive for change as well as the vigorous opposition, equally outside of party category. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, taking the floor yesterday, attacked the earlier May resolution to repeal the Johnson Act.

"I anticipate an active campaign from now on to undermine and destroy the Johnson Act," Mr. Fish said, "so that we may have the privilege of financing Europe's new war as we did the last."

Sponsor of the resolution is Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Strong Senate Defense

Big guns to defend the Johnson Act have already been discharged by Senators Hiram Johnson (R) of California, author of the ban, George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a presidential possibility.

Mr. Austin's new drive fed the debate.

"I would preserve the principles of the Johnson Act," he said, "but I would amend it so that its restrictions could be suspended in the case of the Allies. You don't have to become a belligerent in order to aid the democracies to win this war."

Thus the lines seemed formed for a furious legislative battle as commanders groped for position for the immense battle shaping in Europe.

The matter is becoming involved also in the drive to increase America's defensive forces, which is now winning wide approval in Congress and which will bring a presidential message Thursday.

The White House disclosed today that President Roosevelt expected to leave to Congress a decision on whether to finance the cost of increased national defense by enacting new taxes or by raising the Federal debt limit and borrowing the money.

"Fighting America's Battle"

Advocates of Johnson Act modification argue that the Allies are fighting America's battle abroad, and that it would be folly to spend additional billions for home defense while cold-shouldering democratic countries in Europe.

Here is the background of the Johnson Act as it fits into the present world picture:

The Allies need dollars to buy in American markets, for pounds and francs are depreciating. They have large stocks of gold here already. A Federal Reserve bulletin study, just published, estimates the United Kingdom had, in gold, dollar balances and negotiable investments, a total of $3,330,000,000 at the war's outbreak. France had $3,500,000,000, Canada $1,070,000,000, and the total for other French and British territories was $540,000,000. The overall total was $8,440,000,000, or twice the amount at the outbreak of the 1914 war.

Orders totaling $350,000,000 for airplanes and engines have already been placed with six major airplane and three engine companies, and contracts with two other companies are nearly complete. Orders for other goods have been placed.

Now, with the beginning of the furious new war phase, expenditures may be immensely greater. Depending on American purchases to win, some observers say the Allies might even spend their entire available resources here by the end of 1940.

The Allies met a similar situation in the World War by issuing and selling Government securities in private capital markets. England raised $1,500,000,000 in this way, France $590,000,000 from 1915 to 1917. When America entered the war the United States Government loaned directly, and England got some $3,500,000,000 and France about $2,000,000,000 up to the end of 1918. The Allies defaulted on some of of their debts. And the result was the Johnson Act.

Neutrality Is the Law

This was passed in April, 1934. It banned loans to countries in default. It also banned sale of their securities.

Since the Johnson Act, furthermore, a series of neutrality measures were passed, the latest of which applies about the same loan restrictions to any government named by the President as a belligerent as does the Johnson Act to defaulters. Under its cash-and-carry provisions, it imposes restrictions on trade, requiring cash payment before exports may leave America. The Export and Import Bank was originally excluded from coverage by the Johnson Act but last March, when the bank's life was renewed, it was also brought specifically under the act.

Thus, it is within the range of possibility that continuance of a nonloan policy might mean an end of plane exports. Conceivably it might spell Allied defeat.

The question that was purely academic when the laws were passed has now suddenly become a matter of practical discussion.

Chemist Prevents Stealing of Formula

LOS ANGELES, May 14 (AP)—Police searched the laboratory of Carl Albin, Swiss chemist, today for clues that might lead to the arrest of two German-speaking intruders Mr. Albin said attempted to steal secret formulas for a leadless, high test gasoline.

The chemist said one of the men, whom he recognized as a stranger who entered the laboratory Friday on the pretext of discussing a business deal, overpowered him and then started to run with a briefcase containing the formulas.

Mr. Albin told police he hurled a container of sulphuric acid, which shattered, spreading the liquid over the intruder.

Mr. Albin said the other man fired a shot, helped his companion into a car and both then fled.

Cincinnati School Board Eliminates Final Tests

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 13 (AP)—The Board of Education announced no final examinations would be given this semester. Assistant Superintendent Charles Otterman explained the "finals" usually took up about a week of the teachers' time. Now the pupils will keep on studying up to the last possible day before the summer vacation.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address end letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland) — Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply: MISS TAIT. Phone Girvan 59.

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science church and tram route; terms moderate. MRS. CALDER, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

POST VACANT

WINDERMERE—Lady help wanted; willing give companionship and care; light household duties; ample free time. Box W-1564, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON Marleon Ellerbeck Road

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Two unfurnished rooms, use of bathroom and kitchen; good locality. 52, Lodore Rd., High West Jesmond.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in singing and voice production. Madam Grace Angus, A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4. Tel 33473

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

IAN McLENNAN, A.A.L.P.A.
ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
30b Norham Road
Whitley Bay, Northumberland
Telephone: Whitley Bay 1641

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful Shropshire border country; near Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BLACKPOOL: STUART PRIVATE HOTEL, Clifton Drive, New South Promenade—Facing sea; h. and c. all rooms; highly recommended; personal supervision. Tel. 42188.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on reuest.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH PINECLIFF AVE. **MYLTON HOUSE**
Comfortable board residence; excellent cooking; near sea, shops. Mrs. Colson, Southbourne 2154.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr and Mrs. Morgan Southbourne, Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
There is Peace and Comfort awaiting you at this modern establishment. Tel. 2752. Apply P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH, E., 80 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Tel. Southbourne 2716.

DEVON AND CORNWALL—2 excellent guest houses in beautiful surroundings (Dawlish and Newquay); well recommended; moderate inclusive terms; free illus. brochure No. 14. BISHOP. "Fairfield." Dawlish.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Filey—WHITE LODGE HOTEL
E. Yorks, R. A. C. Open all year, 4 to 7 gns.

ILFRACOMBE: St. Martins, Torrs Park—Board residence; lovely position; restful; near Christian Science church. Tel. 444. MISS HALL.

LAKE DISTRICT. Mrs. Hazlehurst, Kenilworth, Holly Road, Windermere — Board residence; pleasantly situated, central; h. and c. main bedrooms; highly recommended.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.
"Where rest and peace are found"

LAKE DISTRICT, RYDAL, nr. AMBLESIDE.
Glen Rothay Private Hotel
Comfortable hotel in beautiful grounds overlooking Rydal Water. Boating, Fishing, Bathing. Tel. Ambleside 43. Proprietress: Mr. S. Hendy.

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere.
Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Edgar, Glendorgal, Grasmere. Board residence; very comfortable, electric light, delightful situation, convenient for buses.

LAKE DISTRICT—Short distance from Keswick, on bus route; board residence, all conveniences, garage, good walking center. Mrs. Horton, Brackenrigg, Keswick. Phone 258.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those arising to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster: H. and C.; comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
PEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 Feet back from road
CENTRAL HEATING — RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Modern terms. Brochure on request.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. SLOUGH.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment
SOUTHSEA—Sandringham Hotel ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter Tel Portsmouth 73863

St. Leonards-on-Sea ABBOTSFORD Warrior Square
Private hotel overlooking gardens and sea; excellent cuisine, electric lift, H. and C.; reasonable terms. Tariff: MISS N. V. STRUTT.

TORQUAY
In a beautiful bay, at the very water's edge. A warm welcome awaits you at
YE OLDE CARY ARMS HOTEL
BABBACOMBE BEACH, TORQUAY
Resident Proprietor Phone 87110

SCOTLAND

DUNFRUIN PRIVATE HOTEL, Clyde Street, Kirn—Small, comfortable hotel, near pier; pleasant garden; all modern conveniences; garage. Phone Dunoon 182. CLARKSON.

SWITZERLAND

ERHOLUNGSHEIM ABENDRUH ZURICH
You will find a quiet, restful home with Frau J. Lang-Ott,
Hadlaubstrasse 135. Tel. 6.41.81

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Council-Edgemont Apts.
200 No. Edgemont St., Los Angeles, Calif.
4-5 room apartments luxuriously furnished. Harmonious surroundings. Service you'll appreciate. Fireproof garage.
PH. FI. 8684

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. H-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SOCIAL HOSTESS and publicity director. Protestant, cultural background. 9 years' experience in large, exclusive Club and resort hotels. Write Box M-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LADY with 1940 Mercury will drive you to points of interest around Boston, long trips or short calls; low rates. Call Centre Newton 3331. Box B-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PEMAQUID POINT, MAINE — Furnished, modern log cabin on ocean, electricity, fireplace. Box C-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, all improvements, loving hospitality; reasonable; booklets. THE FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. No. 8.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RYE, N. Y., RYE RD., Greenhaven—Cook, must be very good. $75.00. SKOURAS. Tel. Mamaroneck 3573.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQUARE, 7th floor front, 1100 square feet, sunshine two sides, price $2.00 per square foot. Wesleyan Building, 581 Boylston Street, Boston.

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO REPAIRS
ALFRED R. STARR
Tel. Cl. 7-6322. 216 W. 100th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 411 Marlboro St., Suite 5—Rooms with running water and shower; river view; transients. Com. 9218.

N. Y. C., 17 East 41st St.—Furnished room, top floor front; man only; share bath; $8.00 weekly. MAUDE E. AMES.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st. (Broadway)—Double, running water, $8; single, private bath, $7; single studio, $5.50. DAVIS (7C).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PERSONNEL MANAGER, ORGANIZER, Lecturer, Real Estate Developing, wants position N. Y. C. or vicinity. IRVING F. HUNT, 195 Claremont Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first class, references from well-known people, wishes position. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

AMITYVILLE, L. I.—Charming country home, private beach, bulkheaded dock, modern improvements; $2150, small payment, $20 monthly; investigate; exceeds expectations! DANIEL BOHAN, 305 Broadway, Worth 2-1165 (N. Y. C.).

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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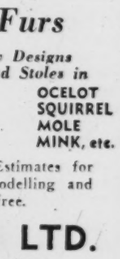

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Hen's Early Breakfast

A Story for Children

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I notice Farmer Ben
Has brought our breakfast early
This morning, dearest hen."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It is the time of year
When Farmer Ben gets out of bed
Much earlier, my dear."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"'Tis so I now remember.
I think he keeps on getting up
Thus early till September."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"In summer time, you see,
The sun gets up much earlier
And therefore so does he."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"And by such smart behaving,
He has an hour more to farm
And calls it 'Daylight Saving.'"

It was that day in spring when people get up an hour earlier than the day before so that they can enjoy the sunlight that comes earlier in summer than in winter, but in winter, when the sun rises later, they stay longer in their warm beds. Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's intelligent hens, got up soon after the sun did winter or summer. So they were already out in the hen-yard with the other hens, and, judging by the sun, they had had breakfast an hour earlier than the day before. All the other hens had been surprised at such an early breakfast, but they didn't try to explain it because they were not so intelligent as Emmaline and Susabet.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"To know the time of day,
We're used to looking at the sun.
It seems the easiest way."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"When it is shining, yes.
But if it is a cloudy day
A hen must make a guess."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"That wouldn't do at all
For Farmer Ben. He needs the clock
That's on the kitchen wall."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"He puts the clock ahead.
It strikes an hour earlier
And gets him out of bed."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Our breakfast was a warning
That we must lay our daily eggs
That much ahead this morning."

So Emmaline and Susabet went and each laid an egg just where Farmer Ben would look for it when he came to the hen-yard to let them out for their daily walk to see what was going on in the world. Then they met again at the gate of the hen-yard.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"We've laid an egg each one.
And now we can enjoy our walk
Because of duty done."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"There's Farmer Ben a-coming.
He's wearing new spring overalls
And I can hear him humming."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Just like a bee in June,
Although of course a bee would not
Hum such a merry tune."

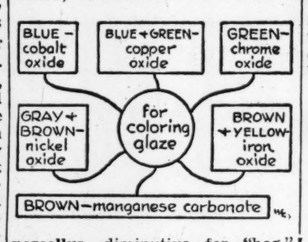
Daily Quotation

NEVER bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three: all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.—EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Porcelain and Chinaware?

There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion in the matter of classifying the various types of dinnerware. Some excellent authorities declare the terms **porcelain** and **chinaware** to be synonymous. They say that English speaking countries use the term chinaware (which takes its name from its country of origin, China), while other countries use the term porcelain (from the Italian, **porcelana**, meaning a shell, which, in turn is from the Latin


BLUE – cobalt oxide
BLUE + GREEN – copper oxide
GREEN – chrome oxide
GRAY + BROWN – nickel oxide
for coloring glaze
BROWN + YELLOW – iron oxide
BROWN – manganese carbonate

porcellus, diminutive for "hog," the shell being shaped like a pig's back, to designate the same material.

On the other hand, some dealers in the United States make a definite distinction between the two. In chinaware, they say, the body of the ware is fired at a higher temperature than the glass-like glaze or outer coating, making the body fine-textured and nonporous, not absorbing the glaze. In porcelain, they say, the underbody is fired at a lower temperature than the glaze and is porous when first fired. However, when the glaze is fired at a high temperature, it penetrates and soaks into the porous underbody, making the whole nonporous and glass-like.

However difficult it may be to settle the matter of whether or not porcelain and chinaware are identical, there is no doubt as to the difference between these two substances and the type of dinnerware known as **earthenware**.

Earthenware is relatively heavy and coarse, and is opaque. If the surface glaze is chipped or broken, then grease and other liquids coming in contact with the exposed undersurface will be readily absorbed, discoloring the ware. Bright-colored **peasant pottery** and certain cream-tinted hotel ware are earthenware products.

Porcelain or chinaware is stronger than earthenware, its grain is much finer, and it is highly glazed and thoroughly vitrified. In cross-section, it is hard to tell where the body leaves off and the glaze begins. Even quite heavy pieces of porcelain and chinaware are translucent, not opaque. Holding the ware between your eyes and a bright light you can see the shadow of your fingers through the ware. If porcelain or chinaware is tapped lightly with a pencil it will give a clear, bell-like tone, while the sound given off by earthenware is dull and does not ring.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of New York?
2. Davis Strait?
3. The Dixie Overland Highway?
4. A country whose flag consists of three vertical bars, blue, white, and red, in that order from the staff?
5. Mare Island?
6. The reputed birthplace of King Arthur?
7. The site for the 1940 U. S. lawn tennis doubles championship matches?
8. The Susquehanna River?
9. A Moro?
10. The Grenfell Mission?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Efficiency

One homemaker saved 89 motions of housework by using a tray when serving, clearing, and storing the dinner dishes.

Conserving Oysters

An edict of King Edward III of England, in 1375, was the first law on record conserving oyster bed resources by setting seasons for protecting oysters.

How to Build a Model Airplane

Advanced R. O. G.

(Third of Five Articles)
(P) Feature Service

This is known as an "advanced rise-off-ground" model. Its wing is of cantilever construction. The ribs have a slope on their upper surface known as "camber" and are cut from flat sheets of balsa.

Materials: Spars 1-16" x 1-16" x 16" balsa strips. Ribs, 1-16" sheet balsa. Propeller, 6" block. Motor stick, ⅛" x ⅜" x 11" balsa. Empennage (tail assembly), all parts 1-16" x 1-16" balsa. A metal thrust bearing and all wire fittings are made from .020 steel piano wire.

Materials can be bought at any shop having a toy or hobby department.

Instructions: Following measurements on plan, make full-sized drawing of wing, stabilizer and rudder. Cover drawing with wax paper. Pin balsa strips for wing framework onto drawing. Cut out ribs, cement them in position, placing a pin on each side of each rib, and one at front and rear of each rib so wing edges will be held in position. Do not put cement on top of joints; place it in the corner of each joint. When dry, remove the pins.

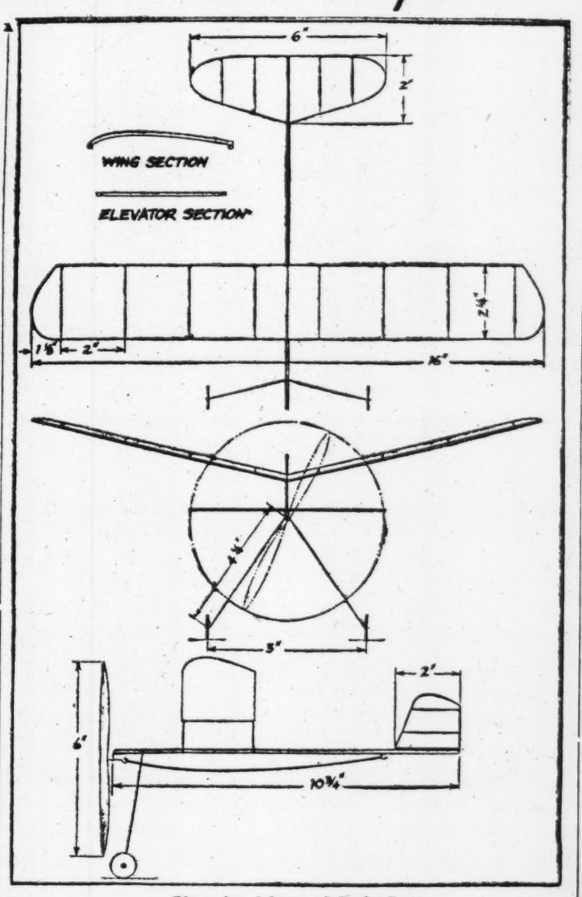
The wing is covered with paper only on the upper surface. Cover outer parts of framework—leading and trailing edges, and tip—with cement or dope. Attach paper to leading edge, pull it back and attach it at trailing edge. Pull paper tightly toward center section to remove wrinkles. Bend wire fittings with long-nose pliers, forcing wire around plier jaws with thumb.

Carve Propeller and insert propeller shaft. Bend back front point of shaft and cement it into propeller hub. Make wheels from stiff paper or thin sheet balsa. Cement washers to hub of each wheel. A drop of cement at end of axle will hold wheel in place.

Do not pin through any of the balsa parts. Place pins on outside of framework. When removing pin from workboard, place a finger as close as possible to pin.

Adjustments: If model tends to climb, stall or loop, move wing back, if it dives rapidly or will not make a rise-off-ground take off, move wing forward. When model performs right, mark position of wing on fuselage so it can be easily replaced.

Next Tuesday: A cabin model.



Plans for Advanced R. O. G.

Lincoln's View

Lincoln once said, "Financial success is purely metallic. The man who gains it has four metallic attributes—gold in his palm, silver on his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

A Verse for Today . . .

Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full.—JOHN 16:24.

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman: Yet sunsets, flowers and birds would be more appreciated than any stage show if we had to pay to see them.

Buffalo Evening News: If it is wonderful enough to attract tourists from distant lands, it has been seen by about 20 per cent of the near-by natives.

Daily Anecdote

Distracting

Franz Liszt was once conducting a concert in Vienna, when, in the first row, he caught sight of a lady vigorously wielding a large fan. He tried to avoid watching her, but he kept glimpsing her actions out of the corner of his eye. He noticed that when the music was slow she seemed to move the fan swiftly, but when he accelerated the tempo, she, curiously enough, would slow down.

Finally, when he could endure the situation no longer, the great musician turned to the lady, and speaking as quietly as he could said, "Madam, your fan is distracting me; but if you must wave it, please, for my sake, keep time with the music!"

In Lighter Vein

No Layoffs

Guide: "This is a Roman well, started in A. D. 20."

Bricklayer's Wife: "Now, Joe, that's the sort of firm to work for!"—Svenska Dagblad.

Curious

"Why are you so eager to see those radio movies?"

"I just want to see if static looks as bad as it sounds."

A Loan Becomes a Gift

"Out in Australia where I live," said the lecturer, "neighbors are sometimes as much as twenty miles apart."

"It must be lonely," remarked a listener.

"It has its compensations. When one borrows a lawn-mower it practically becomes one's own property."—Tit-Bits.

Puss, Puss!

Going home from his work on the night shift, a Scottish miner found a young owl, which had fallen out of its nest. He took it home, gave it some food, then wrapped it in a piece of old flannel and placed it in front of the fire before going to bed.

Some time later his mother came into the kitchen to prepare breakfast, and when she saw the visitor she gave a gasp.

"Er, me!" she exclaimed. "Here's oor Jock's been at his tricks again! He's been and put a beak on the cat!"—Tit-Bits.

Street Musician

Monitor Camera Club from Ethel R. Adamson, Berkeley, Calif.

A faithful partner receives all contributions

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Neighborliness

(Houston Chronicle)

Houston, Texas

Now and then there occurs a story which restores confidence that there is still much good in this world.

At least, that's the opinion of Mrs. Ruth Ogden, pioneer Tri-Cities resident.

Mrs. Ogden, incapacitated for several days, returned to her home to find that nearly a hundred of her friends had pooled their resources and completed a $600 remodeling job on her home. She hardly recognized her home when she returned.

Forty-one carpenters appeared at the Ogden home one morning, tore the old roof off the six-room house, put on a new one and had the yard cleaned up by 1:30 p. m. the same day.

Nine painters came by, gave the outside two coats of paint, refinished the interior, and paper hangers went to work on the rooms.

Women of the local churches placed new curtains, shades and drapes throughout. The kitchen was modernized.

Tri-Cities lumbermen furnished the materials, and friends of the Ogden family furnished their labor.

Fahy Godfrey, Baytown insurance man, was the father of the plan, and his most active lieutenant was Mrs. Dal Grigg.

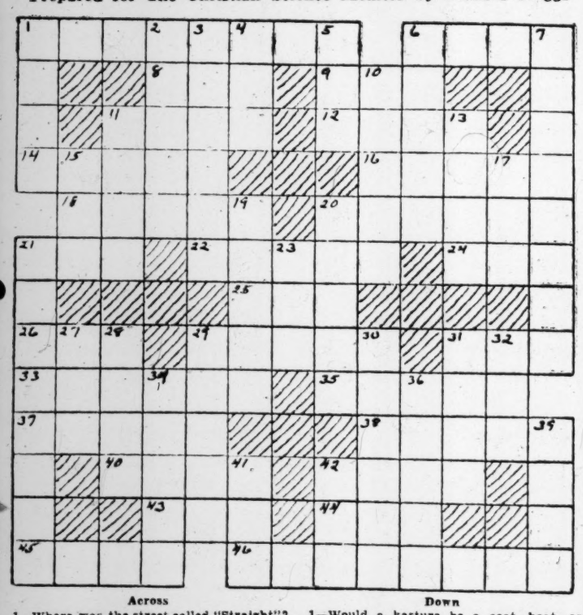
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Albany.
2. A strait between Greenland and Baffin Land.
3. A road running from Savannah, Georgia, to San Diego, California.
4. France.
5. San Pablo Bay, northern California; it has a U. S. navy yard, an arsenal, and floating dock.
6. Tintagel, England.
7. The Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.
8. It rises in Otsego Lake, N. Y., flows through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and empties into Chesapeake Bay; 444 miles long.
9. A member of one of the Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippine Islands.
10. St. Anthony, Labrador; founded by Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where was the street called "Straight"?
6—Ruth dwelt in what land?
8—What is a commune of Lombardy, Italy?
9—What is a Turkish title of respect?
11—How would you describe gait of a loris?
12—A Cheshire cat would do what?
14—Who was father of Hadadezer, King of Zobah (II Sam. 8:3)?
16—What is a lake of northern Finland?
18—What is an inland province of China?
20—Who was a son of Reuben (Gen. 46:9)?
21—What is a small coin of India?
22—Who was a king of Moab (Josh. 24:9)?
24—Thespians do what?
25—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
26—What is referred to in Bible as something that supports and strengthens (Ps. 23)?
29—What did Goliath carry that was "like a weaver's beam"?
31—What Bible book tells of the Deluge (abbr.)?
33—Who was fifth son of Haman (Esther 9:8)?
35—Who was father of Jeroboam I (I Kings 11:26)?
37—What was a very ancient city south of Gaza (Gen. 10:19)?
38—Who was father of Abram, Nahor, and Haran?
40—What is a Swedish seaport at mouth of Ume River?
42—What is a lean-to?
43—What is a commune of Belgium?
44—How is "ever" written in poetry?
45—What river of France and Belgium flows to North Sea?
46—If you visited Brescia, whom would you see?

Down

1—Would a kastura be a coat, boat, or deer?
2—What is a commune of Belgium?
3—Who was son of David and Bath-sheba (II Sam. 5:14)?
4—What animal had a crumpled horn in certain nursery rhyme?
5—What do you call place in roadbed that is sunken?
6—What is a fortified German city?
7—What is a manufacturing commune of France?
10—What do you call a native of Komotine?
11—What were the talaria of Roman mythology (sing.)?
13—What is a city of Honshu, Japan?
15—Who was head of one of Benjamite houses (Gen. 46:21)?
17—What fabulous bird appears in "Arabian Nights?"
19—What is a city of Idaho?
20—Who was chief minister of Ahasuerus?
21—Where is Puerto Pacheco?
23—What is middle name of Edgar Masters, American poet?
27—What did Pindar write (sing.)?
28—What is a town and port of entry, Papua, New Guinea?
29—What is name of a river and also a town of Rumania?
30—What is a commune of France?
31—What is a department of southern France?
32—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
34—What is a city of Colorado?
36—Who was Esau's father-in-law (Gen. 26:34)?
39—What was first name of a famous Danish author born at Odense?
41—Who was a Gadite, chief of a family who lived in Gilead in Bashan (I Chron. 5:15)?
42—The —— of Galilee is really a fresh water lake.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Mysterious Stranger*

By LE PELLEY

BUD! HAVE YOU GOT A MATCH?
YES — JUST A SECOND!
WELL - THAT WAS FUNNY, THE WAY THOSE LIGHTS WENT OUT.
WHAT HAPPENED?
I THOUGHT SOMEONE WAS IN THE ROOM BUT IT MUST HAVE BEEN THE WIND!
IT'S GONE!
WHAT'S GONE?
THE MAP! IT WAS LYING RIGHT THERE
THE MYSTERIOUS BOX CONTAINED A LETTER AND A STRANGE MAP. TUBBY WAS JUST COPYING THE MAP WHEN THE ROOM WAS PLUNGED IN DARKNESS.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Idea*—

By RODGERS

This morning I was watching the baby birds in the nest just outside the Boss's window—
Pretty soon the mother bird came along with their breakfast—
"Oh, boy!" I said to myself. "That gives me an idea!"
And I tried it on the Boss
He saw the point right away, only I didn't get quite as good service as the baby birds—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Old Pep Talk*

By THE HAGERS

TED SEEMED DOWNCAST. "I WAS NO WHIZ. I MISSED SIX ON TOM'S RADIO QUIZ."
"I MISSED ELEVEN," QUACKED JOE TEAL. "I IMAGINE, WADDLES, HOW I FEEL."
"WE SHOULD GIVE TOM HIS GROCERIES BACK, THEN QUIT THIS QUIZ PROGRAM," SAID JACK.
"TAKE OFF THOSE HATS,—DON'T GIVE UP, CHAPS,— AND PUT ON YOUR BEST THINKING CAPS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A New Role for the Americas?

Distance lends no enchantment to the view of what the Third Reich's leaders are perpetrating in Belgium, the Netherlands and little Luxemburg. It is some 6,500 miles from Buenos Aires to that part of the world seared by Nazi fire. But it is from Buenos Aires that the first official proposal emanates for a change in the status of the Western Hemisphere from neutrality to non-belligerency.

The Foreign Minister of Argentina, making this proposal, described neutrality as a "fiction, which must be replaced within the reality of the moment we are living." He disclosed that as recently as April 19 "some of the American Republics were not favorable to such a change." But parachuters have dropped into neutral countries without warning and without reason, dispatched only by a strategy through which the Third Reich hopes to strike at Britain. These sinister figures from the sky have propagandized the popular mind everywhere as no consciously directed Allied propaganda could have.

Invasion of the Low Countries has evidently clarified the war's meaning for the entire Western Hemisphere. Smaller nations, even at such a distance, now know what kind of world the Nazi philosophers were talking about. It is not the kind of world for them. And some of them have had—in Green-shirt and other German political-minority movements—a mild preview of the fifth-column spectacle now shocking Europe.

There is significance in the fact that prior to the proposal by Argentina's Foreign Minister a similar consideration was hinted in dispatches from Washington. Already the "anger" of which the United States' President spoke last week-end is beginning to take a more positive and constructive form in careful statesmanlike moves throughout the New World. Mr. Hull has given no support to suppositions that the United States is behind the Argentine move. But from his speech before the American Society of International Law it is clear Mr. Hull supports at least the logic of the non-belligerency proposal, though he may be cautious over some of its technical implications.

Pro-Ally non-belligerency for the Americas not only may balance the pro-German non-belligerency of Italy, but may well exert a restraining influence on it. Italy has gained at Germany's expense in South American trade since the war began; Premier Mussolini also will want to check and re-check all the potentials for Allied, as for German, victory before deciding to cross his Rubicon.

A joint declaration of Pan-American non-belligerency would point clearly the direction of all-American sentiment since the latest Nazi aggressions. For the Allies it would show a fairer wind blowing, and in Rome the straw would surely be visible. It would not necessarily bring the war nearer, but could actually help to keep it away from, New World shores.

Labor Speaks for Britain

The annual conference of the British Labor Party has confirmed the decision taken by the party executive, subject to approval of the conference, to join the Churchill Government. This confirms the timely action by which Labor leaders put themselves at the head of a movement which had behind it the patriotic feeling of the whole Nation.

By resolutely attacking the Government in the House of Commons, both for the conduct of the Norwegian campaign and for lack of drive in pushing on with mobilization of Britain's resources for war, the Opposition released all the forces of discontent already simmering in Conservative ranks. There were some who reproached Labor leaders for breaking the party truce and even more for forcing the vote of "no confidence" upon the House. But the outcome, as was shown by the attitude of the 120 supposed supporters of the Government who either voted against it or abstained, justified the Laborites' contention that it was in no party spirit that they were attacking Mr. Chamberlain but from a conviction that his resignation was essential to the winning of the war.

The country and Parliament wanted unity. But there could be no unity behind an Administration which in the eyes even of many members of the Conservative Party was incompetent.

Under such a Prime Minister as Mr. Churchill, who has not only expressed the country's desire for more resolute prosecution of the war, but who long beforehand predicted the dangers of irresolute policies in dealing with the dictators, Labor is willing to serve. It does not enter the Cabinet, as it would have done six months ago, with its hands tied and with little influence in policy.

There is no doubt the Labor Party has gained immensely in the esteem of the British public by taking the lead in this way for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The Party's recently published manifesto, submitted to the conference for approval, will win a more considerate hearing than it would have earlier, and those parts of it in which Laborites urge planning during the war for better things to follow are now likely to receive attention from within the Cabinet itself. In a grave crisis the British Labor Opposition has played its part with firmness and judgment, and then gone on courageously to the indispensable next step, the sharing of responsibility in a genuine National Government.

The Beggar's Legacy

A Detroit woman rescued a beggar in an alley fight six years ago, took him home, and, in true Samaritan fashion, washed his wounds. He repaid her by leaving her $11,000 in his will. As the years passed, the beggar doubtless forgot the anger and the anguish of the alley brawl. But this woman's kindness was always with him.

The world will remember the little kindnesses long after it has forgotten its larger differences. For little kindnesses often are capable of healing big differences. Someone has said that with enough kindness anyone can conquer the world. That is the only conquest worth having.

Have a Good Time, Shirley

Away back in 1934 a musical film called "Stand Up and Cheer" was shown on the American screen and a star was discovered by the public: Shirley Temple.

She had a part so small it could have been eliminated from the story, and would never have been missed, yet she was the chief focus of interest in that picture. A smiling little bundle of happiness, too plump to be called a sprite, she twinkled in and out of her scenes, sang with zest and true pitch, danced with the assurance of an old-time variety performer, spoke her lines with sweet brightness, and altogether performed without a trace of the self-consciousness that mars the work of even many mature players.

She imparted to the millions who saw that picture the authentic shiver that is the involuntary tribute of response to the real thing in entertainment.

Now, after standing for four years (1935-8) at the head of the screen popularity list, she is to retire from the screen at eleven, partly because stories thought suitable for her years are not to be found, and partly because, as her mother puts it, Shirley deserves to have the full companionship of other youngsters that her screen work has not yet permitted. "I do not think it wise for her to be deprived of the normal, natural benefits that may be derived from mingling and competing with a large number of other children," Mrs. Temple explains.

Players who have appeared with Shirley say she is a "natural" who will surely be back at sixteen or so to begin a new career as an actress. Remembering the joyousness, the sparkle, the throat-tightening charm of her work in "Heidi," "The Little Princess," and "Captain January," we may all look forward to her reappearance in a delightful new series of roles.

Kansas Cats Saved

Kansas fish and game officials have recently had it proved to them (1) that Kansans love cats, (2) that owners would go to court to prevent their pets being slaughtered, and (3) that they generally do not approve of sparing field mice in order to protect a few quail from being pounced on. The State Fish and Game Commissioner has dropped his plan for an open season on tabbies.

Hunters, with the backing of ammunition manufacturers, urged that wandering cats be slain because they kill young quail. Practically the same thing was said of crows, and the Kansas Commissioner inaugurated a prize contest, offering 200 pheasants to the county which killed the greatest number of cats and crows. Protests came principally from farmers who declared that killing cats would permit field mice to multiply, to the detriment of crops.

The Kansas Commissioner might take into consideration that crows are accounted avid devourers of grasshoppers and cut worms and call off the crow shooting contest on the same ground: that it is unwise to upset nature's balance.

An Urgent Reform

Americans must not let war news distract their attention entirely from tasks that need seriously to be done at home. Some of these responsibilities have to do with America's capacity to meet national crises or everyday demands. One of the most important jobs awaiting action is civil service reform.

Three months ago the House of Representatives passed the Ramspeck Bill which would cover into the classified civil service more than 200,000 workers in the employ of the Federal Government—or nearly all who remain outside the civil service regulations except the WPA and policy-forming officials or experts. This is the most extensive piece of merit system legislation in years, and advocates of civil service reform congratulated themselves on the two-to-one House victory. It would raise the classified civil service ratio from 70.9 per cent of those in Government employ to the highest point it has ever been.

But the bill has lain apparently pigeon-holed in the Senate Committee on Civil Service for the three months since it was sent over from the House. The chairman of the committee says his group will meet this week to consider amendments. It will be helpful if the Senate will strike off one amendment adopted in the House, requiring an artificial and administratively difficult distribution of appointees according to States.

One other amendment would be theoretically desirable but is not practical of application. This is the proposal that the employees who are to be blanketed in to civil service tenure, many of them having been politically appointed, should have to establish their right to their posts through competitive examinations. The Ramspeck Bill does go farther than most such bills in the past by requiring that these office-holders pass qualifying examinations.

The time for enactment of such a measure is now. Not only is vastly too large a portion of the Federal service exposed to the spoils system, but probably the opportunity has to be grasped at once if the extension of the merit system is to be accomplished short of another four or eight years. Experience has shown that such moves are politically most feasible immediately before a Presidential election when the party in power wants to protect its appointees.

Public sentiment should make itself manifest to persuade the committee to report this bill to the Senate in time for action before adjournment.

Protected as Well as Armed

Friendliness on the Wing

I had been about to enter the New York Public Library from Forty-second Street for the long hours of reference reading I had laid out for the day. But the sun, shining with the new warmth of Spring, tempted me to stop for a few moments in Bryant Park, which stretches like a formal garden the length of the block in the rear of the building, whose ivy carpets under the arcades of plane trees and long rectangular grass-plot, always emerald green, in the center, form a little island of silence in a vast sea of traffic sound. Leaning against the stone balustrade which outlines the grass-plot, I stretched my hands to the welcome sunshine, my imagination wandering off to where brooks were breaking their winter bondage and fern fronds pushing up through last year's leaves.

Presently my attention was drawn to a man standing not far from me. He seemed to be throwing something up into the air, and following the direction of his aim, there a starling was, sitting on a branch of a tree, some fifteen or twenty feet away. The man was throwing peanuts to the starling. I could not see them pass through the air, but I knew the bird caught one out of about each half dozen. I could tell by the snap of the long, light bill, and the ripple of his throat as he swallowed. With each catch I felt like applauding. I knew that the starling was clever, that in captivity he could be taught to say a few words, like a parrot, but I had never seen him do such a trick as this. I was glad that the plane trees were not yet in leaf. Had they been I could not have watched the bird; indeed, the incident might not have occurred.

As the starling flew away, I remarked on the bird's skill as a catcher, and his benefactor told me they would perform when hungry.

* * *

Starlings, I learned by observation, are most companionable and unafraid of friendly human beings.

A starling walks (he does not hop) rapidly toward me along the flat coping of the balustrade. How handsome he is, his coat with its iridescent bronzes and greens glittering in the sunshine like a jeweled coat of mail. Within a few feet of me he stops, we look at each other, and I think:

"O little friendly bird, though you are considered so common and often despised, what an aristocrat you are! From what an old family you have come! Long ago, before men inhabited the earth, as the books tell us, you came down from the Arctic region, clothed in white and buff as befitting the snows. Into Asia and India you came. When you flew into Greece, they called you ψάρ. Is not the very appearance of this word like a winging flight? *Sturnus Vulgaris*, your family name, has come from Italy, but in Germany you were 'star,' to which in England the affectionate diminutive 'ling' was added. So for us, too, you are starling."

It is just fifty years ago that the starling was introduced into America. In 1890, eighty starlings, and a few months later twenty more, were brought over from Europe, and released in Central Park. The nests of these pioneers were built in the iron crevices of the old elevated railroad structures, but before many years the birds were building in the eaves of farmhouses and barns in the countryside. The strong, steady fifty-mile-an-hour speed of the starling carries him far, and at present he is found in every State east of the Mississippi, and also has penetrated into Canada.

* * *

Now there are those who do not like the starling. True, he has faults: He is noisy, and cannot resist the temptation of cherries and small fruits of all kinds. But his proven economic value to the farmer and gardener far offsets his pilferings. Public officials, too, are often distressed when thousands of starlings insist on roosting in the friezes of buildings. But I think we would sorely miss our little friends.

If we are in Central Park at sunset, and a flock of starlings flies over us, we say: "It is time to go home. The starlings are flying to the Museum." Or if we come out of the Library when the last sun rays are slanting from the West, it is a respite to stop and watch the starlings darting through the air in pairs or groups to settle down with much clamor behind the acanthus leaves of the east columns, there to await the sunrise.

Nor should the starling be considered a songless bird. He really has a lovely song, a soft, delicate two-noted whistling, which he seems, however, to sing just to himself, not to the whole world as does the robin. In an old farmhouse in the Catskill region where I spend much time, each spring a pair of starlings builds their nest under the eaves, and every morning at dawn I am awakened with the greatest clatter and racket, until I almost lose patience. But never quite, for I know that when the birdlings' breakfast is over, Mr. Starling will flit into the Balm of Gilead tree at the corner of the house, and I will be rewarded by a moment of such exquisite song that the morning will become tender and luminous.

* * *

Perhaps the most wonderful thing about the starling is his mass movement. In all Nature there is nothing more mysterious, more beautiful. Without a sound or sign of command, innumerable hundreds move as one bird. Once I saw a large flock which had settled on two elm trees on the Hudson River shore rise suddenly into the blue ether, wheeling, curving, whirling, with a unity of movement as precise as a geometric design. I was astonished, silenced to wonder. J. D.

Down the Middle of the Road

The New Fifth Column

By Erwin D. Canham

In utilizing secret agents, spies, and so-called traitors to aid its invasion of smaller countries, Germany is today only using on a different scale the forces which sapped the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Germany itself during the last war. And the Nazis are calling to the world's attention a weapon which may before long be powerfully turned on themselves. The Gestapo may be strong and ruthless, but as the war prolongs it will have to deal with a pervasive, penetrating force: the anti-Nazis, the patriots, the old conspirators, the refugees so thickly spread already through its conquered territories and abroad.

To show the importance of this Fifth Column, one has only to recall a little history. You can read much of it in the current issues of the Saturday Evening Post, where Emanuel V. Voska with Will Irwin is revealing his counter-espionage activities during the World War. The vast system by which Czechs, Slovaks, and others uncovered and publicized German activities in the Americas—and thus powerfully assisted in bringing the United States into the war—is not realized by many otherwise well-informed citizens.

The historians are disappointingly silent on a number of these significant points during the World War years. Counter-espionage agents have not usually been willing to talk about themselves. But anybody who knew wartime or post-war Europe must have known of the honeycombs of intrigue. I remember, for instance, hearing two brothers, high Polish officials, telling fifteen years afterward of their wartime services in the higher commands respectively of the Austrian and Russian armies. Similarly an Alsatian newspaper editor friend of mine would occasionally open up, in Strasbourg, and tell of his doings as a loyal Frenchman living within Germany through the last war. But the Czechs and Slovaks were probably the best agents of all, and Captain Voska—newly escaped from Germany a few weeks ago by means just as devious as any used twenty-five years ago—is now telling their story.

* * *

Captain Voska's tales are thrilling. But they are also significant. For they show what must be going on already now, and what will go on increasingly in the future. Well-informed persons know that the anti-Nazi refugee network is already very extensive. Working from headquarters in Paris, many alert and desperately brave Germans are seeking to bring about the downfall of the Hitler regime. They are Fifth Column allies of France and Britain.

But they are now joined by a good many others. The Czechs and Slovaks, having tasted twenty years of freedom, are all the more eager to get it back. The Poles are willing allies. There are now also Danes and Norwegians, Italian anti-Fascists, Netherlanders abroad, the vast Jewish community—some of whom were pro-German in the last war—and in general all nationals of small countries and groups which were victims, past or potential, of Hitlerite aggression.

What can these people do? Well, in the last war it was tremendously important when Professor Masaryk caused to be smuggled out of Prague his memorandum on the economic weak spots in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. There are today plenty of refugees in London, Paris, or New York who can furnish almost any accurate data that is desired on Central Europe. There are many essential helps in waging war, and one of them is to find out all about the enemy country. The slightest factual detail may be vital. A certain eminent refugee lives not many miles from where these words are being written. Occasionally some representative of the Allies will visit him. It is not for purposes of taking tea. It is to check information and interpretations.

* * *

There are other practical uses. If the Fifth Column of anti-Nazis in the New World is not able ultimately to uncover and frustrate espionage and sabotage activities of Axis agents in the Americas, then they are not good for much. It is our guess that the German refugees in this hemisphere, the Czechs, Poles, Slovaks and others, will do a very neat job in messing up any funny business the Gestapo may try to perpetrate here. They ought to be able to handle the Communists, too, if the latter try to help Berlin through the red international.

And the anti-Nazi Fifth Column should soon be of tremendous importance within Greater Germany itself, especially in the conquered portions. It may not be so easy to operate now as it was in the decadent old Austro-Hungarian Empire. On the other hand patriotic or personal grievances are today keener and minorities even larger, so the Fifth Column will probably be more important than it was a quarter of a century ago. But we will have to wait some time before the whole story is told. We can safely assume that there is a great deal more to all this Fifth Column business than has yet appeared in print. And quite possibly the Nazis' foreign techniques will turn into their worst boomerang. We're no judge of the historic genius for underground activities of Central Europeans if they don't.

The Wide Horizon

Britain's Defensive Power

By Charles E. Payne

Chairman Department of History, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa

Shortly after the American Revolution, Benjamin Franklin was spending the night in a pension in provincial France. Hearing that Edward Gibbon, author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," had arrived, he sent word he would be pleased to meet the eminent author. Gibbon, however, replied that he had no desire to meet a rebel. Thereupon Franklin sent word back that when Gibbon came to write the "Decline and Fall of the British Empire," he, Franklin, would be glad to furnish him most interesting data.

Franklin's implication that the British Empire was on the decline was accepted throughout the early nineteenth century by Englishmen themselves. They believed that colonies, like ripe fruit from trees, would fall away from the mother country.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, however, Englishmen changed their minds. This was largely due to four men. The historian, Seely, in his "Expansion of England" described the Empire which he said England had developed in a fit of absence of mind. This book became a textbook of Imperialism. Disraeli, twice Prime Minister, became a conscious architect of empire, making Victoria Empress of India and obtaining a large block of shares in the Suez canal. Rudyard Kipling urged his contemporaries to "take up the white man's burden." And Cecil Rhodes created an Empire in South Africa. As a result, England became Empire-conscious.

* * *

Meanwhile, a change had come over the Empire itself. In 1837, Canada was granted responsible self-government and thirty years later it federated into the Dominion of Canada. Australia followed her example in 1901 and New Zealand in 1907. Only eight years after the Boer War South Africa likewise became a Dominion as did Ireland in 1922. Today even India is well on the way to Dominion status.

Thus Britain had developed a new principle in regard to Empire—the principle of freedom and self-responsibility. The ties which bound the Dominions to England were no longer based upon force, but upon common ideals and sentiments. Thus the Empire became a Commonwealth of Nations.

In this long process, Britain had not always been true to her ideal. There were times when injustice, severity, or selfish interests dictated her treatment of various parts of the Empire. On such occasions, however, her conscience always bothered her and her best minds protested. Sooner or later the wrong was righted.

To many these new bonds appeared so fragile and tenuous that the Empire seemed to be breaking up. They forgot what that arch-realist Bismarck himself admitted, that it is the imponderables that count most in the last analysis. When the Great War came, the bonds, though intangible, held and the Dominions rallied magnificently to Britain's cause. After the war another change came about. The Dominions were given an equal voice in the determination of their own foreign policy.

Today the Dominions are to all intents and purposes independent nations bound together only by common allegiance to the King. They contribute nothing to the support of the British Government or the British Navy. When Britain went to war this time all the Dominions voted on war, as is their legal right, and all save Eire followed the mother country.

* * *

Critics of the British Empire have also charged that the British are decadent. They advance as evidence the intense conservatism of the Britons, their slowness in action, their reverence for past ways of doing things, their conviction that all things British are superior, and their preference for "muddling through." They forget that these have been characteristics of the English ever since they were English. But on the other hand the British have certain virtues which count heavily in times of crisis. They possess great staying power, grim determination, a bulldog tenacity, the steadiest nerves in the world, and immense good humor. They are never so dangerous as when their backs are against the wall.

At the present moment when Britain's ideals and way of life are again being challenged, these virtues are immensely powerful defensive weapons. Today Britain is counting heavily upon her naval and air forces and her financial strength, but her defensive power is enormously increased by the loyalty of the Dominions. Canada, which in many ways has stronger ties with the United States than with Britain, and whose territorial protection has been guaranteed by President Roosevelt, had every temptation to abstain from war. Yet she is in the war with all her resources. The same is true of Australia and New Zealand. In South Africa, though the cleavage between British and Boers is still a serious problem, the present crisis has put the pro-British General Smuts into power and South Africa into the war. Even Ireland, which was in a constant state of rebellion in the Great War, has today adopted a policy of benevolent neutrality. Britain is reaping today the reward for having raised her Empire to the higher political level of a commonwealth of nations.

But there is still another factor in Britain's defensive power. This lies in the sympathy and approval of most of the neutral nations, including the United States. The United States and Great Britain rely largely upon moral forces in their institutional life; both want a world based upon law and morality. These common bonds are largely intangible, but they are none the less real. Moral forces are again proving themselves the most resilient. Imponderables still count.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Protection" by Germany

The attack on Scandinavia should resolve the last doubts of the small neutrals about their wisest course of action. Once again the bitter lesson is learned, and learned too late, that only by a collective determination to resist attack and by defense preparations made in advance can there be any hope for the little countries which have the misfortune to lie within Germany's grasp.—*News Chronicle*, London.